

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
 جوردان تايمز مؤسسة صحفية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"



## Cabinet announces new appointments

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Council of Ministers, in its regular session on Saturday, decided to make a number of appointments and changes in senior government posts. According to a statement in the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, the Council of Ministers appointed Dr. Abdul Hadi Alaween as director of the General Statistics Department, replacing Dr. Burhan Shreidah who has been appointed an adviser at the Ministry of Planning. Mr. Talal Sataan Al Hassan has been appointed ambassador to Tunisia and the Arab League, and Dr. Maher Shukri as deputy governor of the Central Bank.

## Fahd meets French foreign minister

JEDDAH (AP) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia on Saturday conferred with French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas on undisclosed topics, amid speculation France was exploring news avenues for peace between Iran and Iraq. The Saudi Press Agency distributed a brief report about Mr. Dumas' unexpected arrival and meeting with the king, but offered no details. Western diplomatic sources here said Mr. Dumas handed the monarch a message from French President Francois Mitterrand, but disclaimed any knowledge about its contents. Arab diplomats in Riyadh said that Mr. Mitterrand's message dealt with political implications and expected military consequences of the Iraqi air attack on Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal last Thursday (See page 2). Saudi Arabia in recent months approached France and other European Community powers to talk the Iranian leadership into responding favourably to Iraq's quest for an end to the five-year-old war.

Volume 10 Number 2948

AMMAN, SUNDAY AUGUST 18, 1985, DHUL HILJAH 2, 1406

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## King sends good wishes to Suharto

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of good wishes Saturday to Indonesian President Suharto congratulating him on the occasion of the anniversary of Indonesia's Independence Day. The King, in his own name and on behalf of the people and government of Jordan, wished President Suharto continuing good health and happiness and the people of Indonesia further progress and prosperity.

## 694,000 pilgrims arrive in S. Arabia

BAHRAIN (R) — Some 694,000 Muslim pilgrims have arrived in Saudi Arabia to perform the annual Hajj to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, the Saudi Press Agency said Saturday. It said the number of foreign pilgrims was 68,000 below last year's total. Mecca's governor, Prince Majed Ibn Abdul Aziz, meanwhile, performed the ritual washing of the Kaaba, heralding the start of the Hajj rituals, the agency added.

## Beirut's only English daily closes

BEIRUT (R) — The last issue of Lebanon's only English-language newspaper appeared on the news-stands Saturday after a nearly two-year struggle to survive a harsh economic and political climate. Editor James Mahf told Reuters the Daily Star was "the latest victim of Lebanon's devastated economy." It would be replaced by a weekly tabloid next month, he added. "Today the Daily Star says 'au revoir' but not 'adieu'," said an editorial in the farewell issue.

## Uganda names 7 new ministers

KAMPALA (R) — Uganda's military rulers on Saturday swore in seven new government ministers, bringing to 18 the number of people appointed to the cabinet since last month's coup. The new ministers were sworn in at a ceremony attended by Lieutenant-General Tito Okello, head of the ruling military council, and the list was broadcast on government radio. The new ministers include representatives of small political parties such as the Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM) and the Restorative Party.

## Nyerere successor to visit Oman

BAHRAIN (R) — Tanzanian President-designate Ali Hassan Mwinyi will visit Oman Sunday on his way to Saudi Arabia to perform the Hajj (pilgrimage), the Oman Press Agency said Saturday. The agency quoted Omari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Youssef Ibn Alawi Ibn Abdullah, speaking on his return from visits to Tanzania and the Seychelles, for the report. Mr. Mwinyi was last week named to succeed President Julius Nyerere in October.

# Progress made towards U.S. talks with joint team — Rifai

- 'No negotiations with Israel before international conference'
- 'Resistance attacks not directed from Jordan'
- 'Disagreements are Syria's own choice'

AMMAN (Agencies) — The prime minister, Mr. Zaid Al Rifai, said Saturday progress had been made in talks with the United States on a proposed dialogue between Washington and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian team as a first step towards wider Middle East peace talks.

"But we have not reached a point where I can say that we are in total agreement," he told a press conference for foreign reporters. Mr. Rifai said the U.S. had not yet given a final response to the names of seven Palestinians proposed by Jordan to represent the Palestinians at any such talks. He declined to list the candidates, from which the U.S. is to choose four, but said: "We are waiting for the U.S. to accept the names as well as a mutually acceptable date for the dialogue... we will not submit any other names."

He denied there was any disagreement with the U.S., but said U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who had talks here earlier this week, was expected to return to Jordan later Saturday for more discussions (See story on this page).

Mr. Rifai said he did not expect a meeting between U.S. officials and the proposed joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to take place during Mr. Murphy's

current visit. "We don't expect a (U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian) meeting to take place at this time," Mr. Rifai said. "We are still waiting for the position of the United States."

Asked what he believed was holding up American agreement to the proposed meeting, Mr. Rifai said, "doing it in a way that will assure its success" so that it would not be an isolated meeting, leading nowhere. "As far as we're concerned, there has been no American insistence that this dialogue should lead to direct negotiations" with Israel, Mr. Rifai said. "We know absolutely nothing formally and U.S. officials have repeatedly assured Israel — which opposes the planned meeting — that it will not take part unless the talks are aimed at direct Arab-Israeli negotiations."

"We are not bound by the contents of such exchanges, if they did take place," the prime minister said. "And if, God forbid, there should be such conditions, this would be rejected."

"If the peace process is to begin, it should start with a Jordanian-Palestinian-American dialogue," Mr. Rifai said.

"Without such a dialogue the peace process will not get off the ground. This is our position and that of our Palestinian brothers and partners, and it will not change," he added.

The prime minister said Israel had nothing to do with the proposed dialogue, which he hoped would eventually lead to an international conference of all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO and the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. "There will be no direct talks with Israel before such a conference," he said. "This is our declared position and will remain so... Jordan will not make a separate agreement with Israel."

The prime minister said that while the United States disagreed with Jordan about who should take part in an international conference, and what its procedures might be, "the United States is not against the principle of an international conference."

He said Jordan believes such a conference is necessary because it wants a comprehensive peace and Israel currently occupies Syrian and Lebanese as well as Jordanian territory. He said the Soviet Union is also involved in the region and cannot be left out of the peace process. He said the subject of American

recognition of the PLO, and PLO acceptance of the U.N. resolutions which imply Israel's right to exist, would come up during the planned U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue.

Mr. Rifai said that if the Israelis were against the process outlined in the Feb. 11 Jordan-PLO accord, "it means they are against peace. It means that all they're interested in is continued occupation and annexation of the West Bank, of Gaza and perhaps even southern Lebanon."

In the press conference, his first with foreign reporters since taking office last April, the prime minister denied Israeli allegations that Palestinian commandos were using Jordan as a base to launch attacks on Israel.

"This is not true. The allegation is a cheap attempt to explain away increased resistance in the occupied territory to the occupation," he told a press conference.

Mr. Rifai said resistance attacks were not being directed from Jordan and Israel knew this. On relations with Syria, he said Jordan wanted normal, friendly relations with all Arab countries.

There were unfortunately some basic political disagreements with Syria on such issues as Syria's role in Lebanon, its support for Iran in the war with Iraq and its attitude towards the PLO, he said. "These disagreements were of Syria's own choosing, but there are no Jordanian-Syrian problems as such," Mr. Rifai added.



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai holds a press conference for foreign reporters on Saturday (Petra photo)

# Murphy returns to Amman for more talks on planned meeting

Combined agency dispatches

AMMAN — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy flew back to Jordan Saturday to continue talks on a proposed dialogue between Washington and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian team.

Mr. Murphy, who earlier met Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Alexandria, was expected to meet Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai over dinner and will meet His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday. He visited Israel earlier this week.

Mr. Rifai told a press conference earlier Saturday that some progress had been made in Mr. Murphy's first round of talks here earlier this week, but no final agreement had been reached.

In Alexandria, Mr. Murphy met President Mubarak for almost two hours and later told reporters the discussions were "useful and productive."

He said they discussed peace problems and Egyptian-American relations, which he characterised as "in good shape and very sturdy condition."

Mr. Murphy, who praised Mr. Mubarak as one who "leads a country which understands peace and has worked to strengthen it in the region," also met Foreign Min-

ister Esmat Abdul Meguid.

In Israel earlier this week, Mr. Murphy found stiff opposition to the idea of the U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue. Israel wants to be included in any peace talks from the start, but refuses to meet any delegation members linked with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials were quoted by Reuters as saying Egypt had urged Mr. Murphy to continue American efforts for peace in the region adding: "Despite all difficulties there are chances and signs that call for optimism."

The difficulties facing Mr. Murphy stem mainly from Israel's opposition to the planned dialogue between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Mr. Murphy began his current tour in Jordan, where he had talks with King Hussein, then flew on for two meetings with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

An Israeli spokesman said Mr. Peres objected to any talks excluding Israel and rejected a dialogue with members of the PLO. Washington has said it would refuse to meet PLO members until the Organisation accepts the United Nations resolutions rec-

ognising Israel.

Mr. Shamir reiterated his position that the only road to peace was under the terms of the Camp David Middle East peace agreement, rejected by Jordan, the PLO and the rest of the Arab World.

Earlier on Saturday, Israeli minister without portfolio Ezer Weizman took an opposite view of American efforts to bring about direct peace talks through a preliminary U.S.-Arab meeting.

"It is better to reach a (peace) agreement through the United States rather than no agreement at all, although I would prefer direct negotiations," Mr. Weizman, considered a government dove, said in a radio interview.

He said Israel should talk to any Arabs willing to enter negotiations. "I think it is not so important who we sit down with but what we talk about," he said.

Mr. Murphy was then sent to the Middle East to hold what was described in Washington as "exploratory" talks. Secretary of State George Shultz told Israeli Ambassador Meir Rosenne that Mr. Murphy would not engage in negotiations. But Mr. Shultz did not rule out a meeting between Mr. Murphy and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

# Car blast kills 30 near Beirut; 'Lebanese Forces' vow revenge

BEIRUT (Agencies) — An Car bomb devastated a crowded supermarket just north of Beirut on Saturday, killing at least 30 people and wounding 60 in the second such attack on a predominantly Christian area of the capital this week.

The Voice of Lebanon radio said rescuers had recovered 30 bodies, many of them badly charred, and 60 wounded from the Melki supermarket at Jal Ad Dib on the main coastal highway a few kilometres outside the city.

The supermarket, on the ground and first floors of a seven-storey building, was crowded with Saturday shoppers when the bomb exploded outside shortly before midday (0900 GMT).

Witnesses told Reuters firemen took about 90 minutes to control a fire which swept through part of the building after the blast, sending a huge pall of smoke billowing upwards.

The supermarket and floors above it were gutted, and about 70 cars were burned out or damaged, they added.

Voice of Lebanon said two artillery shells crashed nearby as rescue work got under way, but this could not be confirmed.

Commanders of the mostly Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia met in emergency session following the blast and vowed to retaliate against their foes.

The militia command said in a statement that car bomb attacks in east Beirut and the random shelling of residential neighbourhoods were carried out by the same "criminals who have crossed the red line and want a dirty war."

"We promise our community to avenge the blood of our innocent victims. Our revenge will be as powerful as their crimes," said the statement broadcast by Voice of Lebanon.

Rescue workers said many of the victims were charred beyond recognition. Some were pulled out in pieces. Others choked to death in the fire started by the blast. Most of the casualties were women. Several children accompanying their mothers on the Saturday shopping spree also were killed.

Rescuers struggled for four hours before reaching an underground storehouse, where several people were trapped. They pulled out one body at a time and said they had no hopes for finding survivors. Waiting women crowded outside the building seeking relatives as a huge pall of black smoke mushroomed over the Antelias neighbourhood.

Police explosives experts said after inspecting the scene that the car, a Mercedes, contained an estimated 250 kilograms of explosives.

The car was blown to pieces. The force of the blast hurled the engine block 200 metres where it hung precariously from an electricity pylon in the middle of the highway.

Clouds of thick black smoke and towering flames billowed from the building as hundreds of firemen struggled to put out the blazes.

Jumping militiamen, firing in all directions to clear the road for ambulances evacuating victims, wounded two men, Associated Press newsmen Samir Ghattas reported from the scene.

Cranes knocked down the walls on the side of the wrecked supermarket to reach people trapped on the upper floors.

The explosion, one of the worst bombings in Beirut's eastern sector, came after a night-long rocket barrage on residential neighbourhoods in Beirut and along the coastline to the north.

Waiting women crowded outside the building seeking relatives as a huge pall of black smoke mushroomed over the Antelias neighbourhood.

# Iraqi president decorates 9 pilots for raid on Kharg

BAGHDAD (R) — President Saddam Hussein on Saturday decorated nine pilots for their part in an air raid on Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal two days ago and described the attack as "a major historical act."

President Hussein, quoted by the Iraqi News Agency (INA), said the attacking planes had met no opposition from Iranian defences and suffered no losses.

Iran claims it shot down one Iraqi aircraft and an Iranian diplomat in Istanbul Saturday dismissed the raid as unimportant.

Independent oil and shipping sources in the Gulf say several ships were hit, including a Maltese oil tanker, and one loading jetty on the east of the island was damaged in the raid. It is not yet known to what extent, if any, Iranian oil exports will be disrupted.

President Hussein said Iraq had delayed a major attack on Kharg to leave the door open for Iran to respond to peace overtures. "But we found that the Iranian regime does not care for its property or wealth, or even for Iranian blood."

The Iranian armed forces, he said, had been "crushed and humiliated on all battlefronts... the Iraqi armed forces are today much better than before, while our enemy's position is the reverse."

"One of the reasons why Iraq postponed an air strike at Kharg was that we were hoping not to deprive the Iranian regime of everything and leave it unable to move towards peace," he said.

He said that all pilots who took part in the Kharg raid "returned safely to base without a scratch on any of the raiding jets and without a single shot fired at them."

"This led a (U.S.) White House spokesman to an illusion that the Iraqis were not able to destroy the eastern jetty of the terminal in view of the heavy anti-aircraft defences," President Hussein said.

Iraqi press hails Kharg raid, page 2

# Cabinet announces measures to protect industries, curb imports

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Cabinet on Saturday took a number of decisions aimed at reviving the Jordanian economy through encouraging and protecting local industries and tightening regulations on imports of products which are produced locally.

In an ordinary session held under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, the Council of Ministers decided to increase the customs duty on luxury items and ban the imports of items similar to those produced in Jordan.

Saturday's decisions also covered means to protect local industries producing raw material and components for production, provided that the establishments were cost-effective and capable of mass production and meet success in the Jordanian market.

The Cabinet directed the Civil Service Consumer Corporation and the Armed Forces Consumer Corporation to rely on locally

produced items wherever possible and decided that imports by the corporations will be allowed only in cases where no similar produce was produced locally.

The Cabinet decided to expand the number of government-supported industries and to ban the import by official organisations, directly or through the Tender Committee, of any product. Exceptions will be made only when locally produced goods fail to meet the required specifications, according to the decisions.

The Cabinet decided to give priority to the policy of adopting differential trade in imports whenever it is possible with countries, excluding the Arab Common Market states and other countries with whom Jordan has existing agreements.

In another move aimed at encouraging local industries, the cabinet decided to offer exemptions

to local export-oriented industries. According to the decision, a minimum of 10 per cent from taxable profits will be exempted from taxes provided that the particular establishment's exports for the year were not less than 20 per cent of its annual sales.

In the case of industries registering exports more than 20 per cent but less than 40 per cent of their annual sales, the exemption will be 20 per cent. When the exports go up beyond the 40 per cent mark, the exempted amount will be 30 per cent.

Another decision taken by the Cabinet was to unify all authorities issuing export permits.

In another move, the Cabinet decided to regulate the customs fees or entry charges levied on goods entering Jordan on a temporary basis and refund of the same when such goods are exported.

# Arafat deplures Arab countries' failure to fulfil aid commitment

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat Saturday criticised Arab countries which did not meet their financial commitment to the PLO under the 1978 Baghdad summit resolutions and said any delay in extending financial aid to the Palestinians living in the occupied territories could negatively affect efforts to support their steadfastness against the Israeli occupation.

Opening a meeting of the Palestinian Higher Council of Education, Culture and Sciences, Mr. Arafat described the Arab-Israeli conflict as "cultural" and said Israel's objective was to "uproot the Arab culture and heritage." He hailed the joint Jordanian-Palestinian role in fighting back "this cultural challenge."

Following Mr. Arafat's inaugural speech, Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali

addressed the meeting. He emphasised the ministry's keenness to "synchronise its efforts with those of the PLO to the benefit of our people in the occupied territories."

The council chairman, Ahmad Sidqi Al Dajani, reviewed the heroic struggle staged by Palestinian students in the West Bank and Gaza Strip against the Israeli occupation and emphasised the necessity to back the steadfastness of educational institutions and universities in the occupied territories "so that they are capable of playing their cultural, educational role."

Mohammad Milhem, member of the PLO Executive Committee, also addressed Saturday's meeting. He said that the Israeli closure of universities in the occupied territories was "part of an organised campaign aimed at evicting the Palestinian people from their homeland."

During the two-day meeting, the council will discuss activities of

PLO representatives to international organisations and the latest developments in higher education in the occupied territories and enrolling Palestinian students in Egyptian universities.

The 30-member council, which convenes ordinary session once every six months, is holding its meetings in Amman for the third time.

PLO representatives to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the Arab Organisation for Education, Culture and Sciences, and the Islamic Organisation for Education, Culture and Science are also attending the council's meetings, in addition to the general secretaries of Palestinian federations of writers, journalists and artists.

Attending the meeting's opening session were Dr. Hazem Nuseibeh, minister of state for prime ministry affairs, and PLO Deputy Military Commander Khalil Al Wazir.

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# Tamils quit peace talks

NEW DELHI (R) — Representatives of six major Tamil groups walked out of peace talks in Bhatnagar capital on Saturday after protesting against alleged atrocities against Tamils in Sri Lanka, a Tamil guerrilla spokesman said.

"We do not seek to terminate the talks at Thimphu but our participation at these talks has been rendered impossible by the conduct of Sri Lanka," the spokesman for the Eelam National Liberation Front (ENLF) alliance of four separatist groups said.

Reports from Sri Lanka said hundreds of people fled Saturday from the northern town of Vavuniya after residents there said up to 100 people died in a Sri Lankan army attack on the local population, which is mainly Tamil (See page 8).

# Punjab to go to polls next month, Delhi announces

NEW DELHI (R) — Punjab state elections will be held on Sept. 22 ending presidential rule imposed on the region nearly two years ago because of Sikh extremist violence.

Voting for the state's 10 national parliamentary seats will be on the same date, India's Election Commission announced Saturday. The elections are the first to be held in the North Indian state for five years.

The long-awaited announcement of elections was the latest dramatic initiative by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to end the domestic crisis.

The polls were announced several hours after Mr. Gandhi returned Saturday from only his second visit to the state since his election last December.

Mr. Gandhi, who was greeted Saturday by an overflow crowd of

25,000 people during his visit to the central Punjab town of Hussainpur, had signed a peace agreement with the main Sikh political party, the Akali Dal, on July 24 opening the way for elections.

If polls were not held before Oct. 5 this year, when presidential or direct rule from New Delhi ends its second year, a constitutional amendment would be needed to prolong presidential rule.

Mr. Gandhi's mother Indira Gandhi imposed direct rule on Oct. 5, 1983, under the pressure of growing extremist attacks backing demands for greater autonomy in Punjab where Sikhs are the majority population.

She sacked her own Congress (I) state government which would have ended its five-year term last month.







## Fayez, Masri brief U.S. team on Mideast issues

AMMAN (J.T.) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akraf Al Fayez Saturday received U.S. Congressman George Crockett and a number of his aides for discussions on the current Arab situation and the Palestine question. They also discussed Jordan's efforts on both the Arab and international levels to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

Also Saturday Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri received Mr. Crockett and discussed the situation in the Arab region and recent developments in the Palestine question, and Jordan's efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine question.

Mr. Masri also briefed the visiting Congressman and his aides on the deteriorating situation in the occupied West Bank and Arab territories and outlined Israeli plans to evict the Palestinians from their homeland and to seize their lands through oppressive measures such as illegal action

against educational institutions and illegal arrests of Arab citizens.

Later the U.S. Congressional delegation visited the University of Jordan where they were received and briefed by the university's president, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali, on the university's establishment and the philosophy followed by Jordan in educational fields.

Dr. Majali said that Jordan has achieved an advanced level of education and that 55 per cent of its population who are of school age are attending schools, colleges or universities.

Dr. Majali added that the University of Jordan is the oldest university in Jordan and that it takes into consideration the quality of education. Dr. Majali then answered the delegation's questions which concentrated on the educational policy of Jordan.

The U.S. Congressional delegation arrived in Amman Friday on a seven-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of the World Affairs Council.



Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akraf Al Fayez (third from right) Saturday receives a delegation of U.S. congressmen (Petra photo)

## Alia computerises its air freight services

AMMAN (Petra) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airlines, has automated and computerised its air freight services, Alia Director General Mahmoud Jamal Balqaz said Saturday. Mr. Balqaz added that, as of the beginning of next year, all Alia offices, stations and agents all over the world will be connected to the new system which will result in upgrading air freight services and raising efficiency.

Mr. Balqaz, who inaugurated the first stage of the automated air freight network which will cover Alia offices and agents in Jordan, Europe and North and South America, said that Alia directs special attention to developing this service in order to cope with developments in international air

freight services and to provide the best services to both the public and dealers. Air freight services constitute a large proportion of Alia's revenues, he added.

Mr. Balqaz also called on all staff in air freight departments to work effectively and efficiently to provide better, more accurate and quicker services to the public and clients.

Alia, through the application of the new automated system, will secure a number of benefits which will boost its international status, he continued. The service will provide correct information to clients regarding their shipments and delivery notes which will save them time when clearing their consignments in addition to providing great facilities.

## EEC to assist vocational training centre at Sahab

AMMAN (J.T.) — Ministers from the European Economic Community (EEC) have given formal approval to community financing of a technical training and vocational training project in Jordan, according to an EEC newsletter.

Jordan will be granted 1 million Ecu to hire experts, train instructors and equip the vocational training centre at Sahab, near Amman. The centre will have a

capacity of 900 students and apprentices in electricity, plumbing, mechanical engineering, equipment maintenance, carpentry and climatisation.

The five-year development plan for 1980-1986, foresees increasing the number of secondary school graduates enrolled in these vocational schools from 20 per cent to 30 per cent.

## Royal Decrees approve railway, real estate and merger laws

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving a revised law for the Jordan-Hijaz Railway for this year. The law stipulates that a board of directors should be formed to supervise the management, investment and operations of the railway line.

A second Royal Decree has been issued approving the addition of four draft laws to the agenda of the current extraordinary session of parliament. The laws are related to the disposal of immov-

ovable properties, land registration fees, taxes on the sale of real estate and the possession of buildings and apartments for 1985.

A third Royal Decree has also been issued approving the broadcasting and television corporations law. The law provides for the merger of Radio Jordan and Jordan Television into one corporation to be attached to the Ministry of Information.

## Senate defers debate on income tax law

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Upper House of Parliament (Senate) Saturday adjourned discussions over a draft law on income tax following a request by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai not to tackle the issue until a special panel is formed to reassess the issue.

The Senate, in an extraordinary session, also endorsed nine draft laws pertaining to voluntary organisations for urban development, the Jordan Industrial Estate Corporation (JIEC), the registration of off-shore companies in Jordan, the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) as well as a draft law for organising surveying practices and real estate agents.

In his request to the session, which was presided over by Senate Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, the prime minister said that he deemed it necessary that the income tax draft law should be returned to a joint committee including members from both the financial and the legal committees. Mr. Rifai also suggested the inclusion of members representing the Lower House financial and legal committees in order to discuss the subject on a wider scale.

"We do not want the draft law to be smacked between the House and the Senate as some of the articles have crucial financial impacts on both the treasury and the public. The government is therefore interested to tackle several articles with the proposed joint committee

with a view to reaching a mutual perspective on the issue before final endorsement", Mr. Rifai pointed out.

The income tax draft law was subject to amendments introduced by the House which took several months. "We do not want to lose time," the prime minister added.

The Senate's joint committee had endorsed the draft law as passed to it from the House except for marginal changes to a number of articles.

Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajai Muasher, Minister of Finance Hanna Odeh and Central Bank Governor Hussein Qasem attended meetings of the joint committee which was presided over by Senate Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi.

Senate members voted in favour of Mr. Rifai's suggestion to adjourn discussions on the draft law. However, Mr. Lawzi suggested Sunday as the date for the Senate's joint committee to convene and thoroughly discuss the subject for final endorsement. Members from the House's legal and financial committees will be able to join in the discussions which will also be attended by a number of ministers and concerned officials.

The Senate on Saturday endorsed draft laws concerning the JIEC, ACC and the voluntary organisations for urban development as passed from the House with slight amendments to several articles.

The urban development organisation draft law states that the organisation is a non-profit institute which is entrusted with providing and developing general basic services, establishing social projects, and implementing projects in a city with the approval of its municipal council. The projects become municipal property after their completion.

### ACC, off-shore companies laws

According to the ACC draft law, article No. 2, the ACC's objective is to contribute to the development of and support for the agricultural sector in the Kingdom in addition to promoting agricultural productivity. An amendment introduced by the Lower House stated that the ACC's contribution to manufacturing projects for agricultural products should not exceed 15 per cent of the capital of any project. The proposed figure in the original draft law was 25 per cent of the capital.

Regarding the JIEC draft law, it was endorsed as passed to the Senate by the House. The House legal committee had proposed an amendment to the law stating that the corporation's capital is fixed at JD 12 million divided into JD 10 bonds, jointly contributed by the government, the Housing Bank and public organisations.

The registration of off-shore companies draft law, as endorsed by the Senate, calls for providing all facilities for foreign companies to open regional offices in the Kingdom.

The law also states that the registration of foreign companies in Jordan must have the approval of the Ministry of Industry which will announce its acceptance or rejection of the registration within one week of receiving the application.

## Prince Hassan congratulates national team, Sharari on pan-Arab tournament victory

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday expressed his appreciation for the efforts made by Jordan's national teams at the sixth pan Arab sports tournament which concluded in Rabat on Friday and voiced his happiness for the victory of the national basketball team.



Prince Hassan's statements were contained in a message he sent to Minister of Youth Hisham Sharari in which the Crown Prince conveyed his best wishes and regards to Mr. Sharari.

Prince Hassan said: "I followed with great interest the sixth Arab tournament and was very pleased with the high spirit which dominated the tournament's atmosphere. This spirit helped unify the Arab teams, and sparked a spirit of competition, cooperation and goodwill — all good signs which are very pleasing."

"What made me feel happier is that our national basketball team won the gold medal in this tournament," Prince Hassan added.

Prince Hassan continued his message by congratulating Mr. Sharari, the chairman and mem-

bers of the Jordan Basketball Federation and the national basketball team on this success. "which could have not been achieved had you not cooperated and shown interest in your sporting message to raise Jordan's name high in the Arab World. Many thanks and appreciation for all the good efforts our Jordanian national teams have made during this tournament and I hope that Almighty God will enable us to achieve our aspirations and gain more success in future tournaments. May God preserve this country, through the loyalty and dedication of its people under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein," the Crown Prince concluded.

Jordan made a spectacular finish in the pan-Arab games, taking the gold in Thursday's final of the

men's basketball event with a dramatic comeback against Iraq. The gold, Jordan's first medal of any kind at the games, was the third last to be awarded.

The two-week games were attended by over 3,500 sportsmen from 21 Arab countries. These pan-Arab games were the first since the 1976 Damascus games, which in turn came 11 years after the previous round.

## Children urge Arab leaders to resolve differences as cultural programme ends

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — An eight-day "Arab Children's Conference" ended in Amman Saturday with participants calling on all Arab leaders to iron out their differences and to unite their stands so that more Arab children could join in next year's conference. "Differences in Arab political stands should not affect the participation of all Arab children in this vital and brotherly meetings," the children said.

The Iraqi children's delegation stressed that all Arab countries should support Iraq in its just war against Iranian oppression and said that Iraq is protecting the Arab World's dignity.

The children made these comments during a seminar they held at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman to mark the end of their visit.

### Participants thank Queen

"We thank Her Majesty Queen Noor for patronising and initiating this programme which has deepened our awareness of our common culture and heritage," the children said.

The idea of the Arab children's conference, a pan-Arab cultural programme, was initiated by

Queen Noor following an Arab Summit held in Amman in 1980. The programme is being held in Jordan for the fifth time and aims to make children realise that they belong to one nation with a common culture and goals.

The 70 Arab children who participated in joint Arab cultural programme also recommended that a children's magazine should be established to include Arab children who participated in the programme. They also suggested that the league should issue a quarterly specialised children's magazine which should be sent to all the Arab children who participated in this years programme and those who will participate in future events.

They also called on all Arab countries to adopt similar cultural programmes to promote and boost cultural and friendly ties among children and nations of the Arab World.

The delegations were received by Queen Noor last Saturday and their programme included tours to the country's various governorates, historical and touristic sites to acquaint them with the country's progress and development.

The annual event, which is considered to be the first of its kind in the Arab World, is sponsored by

various local governmental and private institutions such as the Ministries of Interior, Foreign Affairs, Culture, Youth, Tourism and Antiquities, Information and Labour and Social Development as well as the Jordanian Armed Forces, Friends of the Children Society, Alia, the Royal Airline and the Riyadh Arts Centre.

The programme aims to deepen children's awareness of their common culture and heritage and to make them realise that they belong to one nation with a common culture and goal. It also aims to boost the feeling of Arab patriotism and to promote Arab ties.

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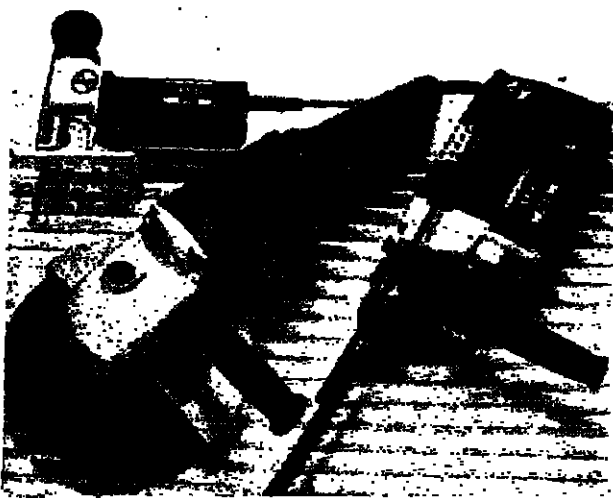
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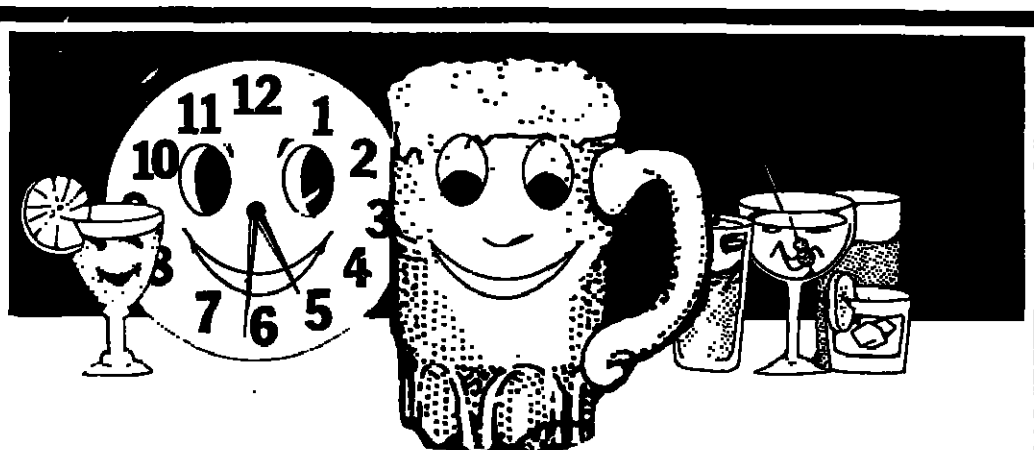
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# Jordan Times

PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
Subscription Rates: \$10.00 per year in advance  
Single Copies: \$1.00 each

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The Jordan Times is published daily except on public holidays and on days when the Jordanian government is closed.

## If not failure — what?

RICHARD Murphy's current trip to Jordan, Israel and Egypt will have been a failure if he leaves Amman today without meeting the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation proposed for him.

Maybe the use of the word "failure" to describe the results of the U.S. envoy's trip here is a bit too strong and not very accurate as well. Or this is at least what the diplomats would say. But there is another way of explaining American hesitance to meet with the proposed team after all the high expectations that Mr. Murphy's visit has raised and the maximum efforts that Jordan and the PLO have exerted in order to pave the way for a meaningful process that could at long last bring peace to the Middle East.

Maybe there is — and we truly hope the Americans know what they are doing. For the U.S. bears a special and tremendous responsibility towards grasping the opportunity for peace that exists today, and it is simply unimaginable that it be allowed to slip away.

In his press conference yesterday, the prime minister made it absolutely clear that Jordan's position vis-a-vis the envisaged peace process remains essentially the same as that made by His Majesty the King to President Reagan in Washington in May. Only through an international peace conference can all the parties concerned hope to reach a just and lasting peace in the area. Only through a full and active participation by the PLO can we hope to make real progress. And only through an American understanding and acceptance of these two prerequisites can we move ahead to achieve positive and fruitful results.

In anticipation of this U.S. understanding and acceptance of these two basic conditions, Jordan and the PLO have spared no effort to reach out. In accord and in line with the Reagan administration to consider its merits and objectives. Washington could not have mistaken the clear signals of the Jordanians; nor should there have been such a big problem organising a dialogue in which practical proposals and counter-proposals could be discussed and the remaining problems solved. Still, the U.S. appears hesitant and there seems to be no early breakthrough in sight.

Time, in the meanwhile, is running out, and extremism on both sides is gaining ground. The future of this area remains far from certain as yet another opportunity slips by.

We hope the picture is not as bleak as all that. But, at the same time, we have to admit that the American attitude towards the proposed dialogue is worrying us.

It is a disturbing thought indeed that Mr. Murphy is ending his long-expected trip to the Middle East without achieving the hoped-for results. If and when he tries again, thus, it will be injury time in which the goals have to be scored.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Next step for the U.S.

IT IS now clear that the mission of U.S. envoy Richard Murphy is exposed to severe Israeli pressure designed to undermine it. Needless to say, that the U.S. administration holds the key to the Middle East problem and can, if it chose, go ahead with its plans regardless of Israel's interference.

In Cairo, Murphy is expected to get encouragement from Egyptian leaders to stand firm in the face of Israeli pressures, because Cairo realises the dimension of the dangers threatening this region if no peace solution was found soon.

The Egyptians, like the Jordanians and the PLO, realise that Israel's repressive measures against the Arab population in the occupied territories would further aggravate the situation and they are concerned to find a real peace as soon as possible.

The U.S. administration too realises the negative effects of this situation and is also aware of the fact that its failure to bring about a just solution would give way to frustration, desperation and instability that could develop beyond control.

At present, the U.S. administration is faced with an Arab peace plan and with Israeli pressures, rejections and obstacles. Missing this opportunity means inviting in serious consequences.

The Arabs have taken a very brave step towards peace and they have done all they could to attain that goal. It is now up to the U.S. to seize the opportunity and take similar steps in the same direction.

### Al Dustour: U.S. succumbs to Israeli pressure

IT SEEMS to the Arabs that the U.S. diplomacy is being steered in the direction of Israel's favour, or rather, steered by the Israelis themselves who impose their terms on Washington and make it difficult for the American government to move towards peace.

It also seems to the Arabs that the Reagan administration has not swallowed a dose of will power enabling it to confront and thwart any Israeli pressure and any obstacles impeding the path of peace.

The U.S., in our view, is losing very precious time on procedural matters and is expending diplomatic efforts in a tedious and unfruitful manner. Perhaps this attitude is adopted for the sake of appeasing Israel and for assuring the Tel Aviv government that Washington would never open a dialogue or make contact with the PLO, and will never accept the idea of an international conference to discuss the Middle East question.

But the U.S. administration realises that this policy can make them lose another golden opportunity and a real chance for establishing genuine peace. The U.S. is making pre-conditions for opening a dialogue with Jordan and the PLO, is refusing to embark on the dialogue without Arab assurances that this would lead to direct negotiations with Israel and thus, the U.S., is making it impossible for a breakthrough in the search for peace and is wasting efforts and time.

We wonder what would the U.S. stand be if the dialogue and the contacts were allowed to go ahead after all, and later reached deadlock. We wonder what would the American stand be when Israel imposes more pressures on Washington as the negotiations proceed. If the American stand remains the same there can be no single step towards peace.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Syrian credibility doubted

THE SUDDEN deterioration in the security situation in Beirut, contrary to earlier optimism resulting from the so called security plan engineered by Damascus, leaves the impression that no real peace is in sight and that the security plan was meant as a tool or part of a Syrian campaign in Lebanon to win credibility.

All developments in Lebanon point to the fact that Damascus is only concerned with strengthening its allies: The Shi'ites and the Druze who are really controlling sectarian cantons in a de facto partitioned Lebanon.

## Sunday's Economic Pulse

# Quality of life in Jordan improved

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

ECONOMISTS AND sociologists are no more satisfied with either the standard of living, or the per capita income, as the sole indicators of the quality of life.

Higher income is of course instrumental in improving the quality of life, but it is by no means conclusive. Other relevant aspects are culture, cost of living, political stability, political and civil freedom, economic health, tax burden, recreation, health and safety, availability of services and infrastructure and environment.

International Living, an American specialised journal compiles and issues an annual quality of life index in two hundred countries around the world. This is admittedly an imperfect measurement but the most comprehensive ranking that we will find, and may be the best.

We may disagree with the

weights given to the different categories and the perspective of Western civilisation colouring the entire ranking. The researchers value political and civil freedom as much as material wealth. Their rating of culture has to do with intellectual and artistic freedom and diversity as well as with availability of movie theatres and books. They apply Western standards to services and infrastructure and Western tastes to environment and recreation but it is useful to know what changes they observe from one year to another.

Jordan's quality of life index as reflected in January 1985 issue of International Living jumped from 40 in 1983 to 50 in 1984.

The highest score was 87 earned by the United States of America, followed by Switzerland 86, France 80, Britain 79, West Germany and Italy

78. The Soviet Union got 58, and Israel was given 50.

On the low side of the ladder we find Ethiopia 14, Chad 16, Angola and Afghanistan 17, Somalia 18, Iran 19, and each of Vietnam, Upper Volta and Central African Republic 20.

Arab countries got diverse rankings according to the quality of life in each.

Kuwait came first, upgraded from an index of 55 in 1983 to 59 in 1984, Qatar and Bahrain shared the second place with 56, Tunis got 55, Saudi Arabia 51. Then came Jordan in the sixth position among the twenty Arab countries covered by the survey, scoring 50 against 40 in 1983, the largest improvement achieved by any Arab country during 1984.

The index comprised 100 points equally divided among ten categories, each on a scale of 1 to 10 and the sum of the ten categories made up the

country's overall quality of life index.

Comparing Jordan's points on each of the ten aspects of the quality of life, we find out that Jordan got five out of ten points on cost of living, four points on culture, eight on political stability, which are the same scores given in 1983.

The points assigned to political and civil freedom rose from two points to four, perhaps because of the resumption of parliamentary life and the filling of eight seats by direct popular elections.

Economic health improved from three points to six, a big jump indicating appreciation of Jordan's financial standing. Despite defaults experienced by most Third World countries, Jordan continued to service its external debts and honour all financial commitments.

Tax burden in Jordan was not considered to be heavy.

Jordan got eight points against five in 1983. As a matter of fact the tax burden was not reduced in 1984. Perhaps the extra points were given due to improved information on the part of the index compilers.

When it came to information and recreation the points were raised from three to four. Public safety index declined from five to three points, while the basic services and infrastructure improved dramatically from two points to six.

Environment also declined from three points to only two, perhaps in response to the creeping of desert and reduction of arable land in favour of construction and expansion of cities.

It is noted that Jordan scored high (eight points) in political stability and tax burden, a moderate score (six points) in the areas of national economic

health, and basic services, a fair score (five points) in cost of living, and a rather low mark (four points) in culture and recreation. The ranking was very low (two points) in public safety and environment.

In general, the quality of life in Jordan is naturally lower than that of the advanced industrial countries. It is however excellent in comparison with most developing countries in the Third World where we belong.

Finally, we point to the fact that the term "quality of life" is a new expression dating back to no more than ten to fifteen years. Jordan was one of the earliest countries to recognise the importance of this concept.

Thirty years ago, His Majesty King Hussein first coined the Jordanian society's motto: Unity, liberty and quality of life.

## Managua's man not feeling lonely in Washington

By Rodney Pinder  
Reporter

WASHINGTON — The representative in Washington of the government President Reagan characterises as a group of international criminals akin to Hitler's Nazis should be the loneliest man in town, but he says he isn't.

In fact, Nicaraguan Ambassador Carlos Tunnerman says he is inundated with invitations. He even gets asked to White House parties.

President Reagan was cordial and his wife Nancy thankful when he met them, Tunnerman said in an interview.

But he indicated adherence to diplomatic niceties by officials and friendliness from ordinary citizens can mean next to nothing in the strategic affairs of nations.

"Despite our efforts, things are getting worse," he reflected after 11 months in Washington. "The

administration's rhetoric has got more unfriendly every day. We don't see the same political will (for friendships) that we have. They are thinking of another type of solution."

Tunnerman, 51, an educator and author, was the Sandinista government's education minister when he was given Washington as his first diplomatic assignment.

The Reagan administration accuses Nicaragua's leftist government of stirring violence throughout Central America and has spent millions of dollars arming and training "Contra" rebels in a four-year guerrilla war against the Sandinistas.

Reagan said last month Nicaragua was "engaged in acts of war" against the American people. He described Nicaragua as an outlaw state run by one of the most squalid bunches of criminals since Adolf Hitler's German third reich.

"Relations between the United

States and Nicaragua are not exactly normal," noted Tunnerman with some understatement.

The envoy is no wild-eyed revolutionary. Clean-shaven and dapper, he eschews khaki fatigues for sober business suits and lace-up shoes and speaks softly of his life in a hostile camp.

"It was for me to work all my capability to develop normal relations with the United States and, if possible, friendly relations," he said. "We do not consider ourselves an enemy of the United States."

Three months after arriving in Washington he was invited to the White House last November to present his credentials to the president. He took his wife and seven children along.

"I introduced my family to him. He greeted all of them. He invited them for an official photograph. The ceremony was very short, about 10 minutes," he recalled.

Tunnerman said he told Reagan his government wanted to normalise relations "and he said, 'well, that's also my position'. It was a very small conversation."

Often, new envoys sit down with the president to chat, diplomatic sources said. But Tunnerman said: "There were no chairs. I don't know if it is the same for other ambassadors."

Was Reagan friendly? "He was cordial," the envoy replied.

Last month, while Reagan was in hospital for cancer surgery, the Tunnermans were among guests at a White House concert hosted by Mrs. Reagan and vice-President George Bush.

"We presented to the first lady our greetings and I said my government had expressed our best wishes for her husband. She said, 'thank you for coming' and that she appreciated it very much."

"Really, personally, we want President Reagan to have good health," he headed. "We appreciate

that Mrs. Reagan attended the reception while all of us in the diplomatic corps would have understood if she had preferred to be at the hospital."

Tunnerman, his California-educated wife Rosa Carola, and their children aged from five to 24, spend their off-duty hours like most Washingtonians, visiting supermarkets and movies, day-tripping to the Virginia and Maryland countryside.

"Never have we received any expressions of hostility," he said. "Sometimes people express curiosity about Nicaragua."

His children, spread through university, college and private schools, "have many friends."

He seized a folder of letters inviting him to address ordinary Americans. Most came from prestigious universities — Princeton, Yale, Stanford — and think tanks. The file for September and October was almost an inch (2.5 cm)

thick. But Tunnerman concentrates on Congress, where major Central American policy battles are fought out, spending hours lobbying legislators and staff. "Sometimes questions are very difficult or very incisive but... they are always very polite," he said.

Asked if he ever felt his mission in Washington was hopeless, he replied: "I'm an optimist by nature. I hope that reason will prevail."

Was that realistic? he paused, then became forceful: "Pragmatically and realistically it is no good for the United States to get into a military adventure in Nicaragua. It is against the interests of the United States."

"I learn the American people are worried about getting into another Vietnam. No one wants America's young people to die in Central America, including us," he said.



## Reagan brain-washes politicians over Latin America

By Bernd Debusmann  
Reporter

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is waging an aggressive public relations campaign to widen support for its hard-line policies on Central America — and even critics admit the drive is having success.

"It is becoming difficult to challenge the administration on Central American issues," said a Democratic staffer on the senate Foreign Relations Committee. "Their PR campaign is quite effective."

The drive dates from a 1983 decision to create two special task forces to line up support for Reagan's view that the left-wing leaders of Nicaragua, in league with Cuba and the Soviet Union, are responsible for most of Central America's problems and threaten the security of the United States.

For more than a year now, the

two task forces — the Outreach Working Group on Central America at the White House and the Office of Public Diplomacy at the State Department — have been at the forefront of the administration's campaign to win the hearts and minds of wavering Democrats and the public at large.

The activities of the public task forces range from arranging weekly briefings on a variety of Central American subjects to publishing "white papers" devoted to such topics as Cuban involvement in Nicaragua.

The outreach group has focused on winning grassroots support by inviting business groups, labour leaders and civic organisations to listen to explanations of Central American policy by senior U.S. officials and prominent Nicaraguan opponents of the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN).

The Office of Public Diplomacy

at the State Department set its sight at the media, whose coverage of Central America — both from Washington and the region itself — has often incurred the displeasure of the administration.

"Much of the reporting from Nicaragua is provided by (Sandinista) sympathisers," Otto Reich, head of the public diplomacy office, said in a recent interview with Reuters. "Their reports are frequently misleading."

Reich tries to counter what he sees as an imbalance in reporting by providing Washington correspondents with data and documents to underpin the administration's case.

"Obviously, the material Reich's office provides is selective," said Roy Gutman, Washington correspondent of the Long Island newspaper Newsday. "But it does contain useful data that helps you assess developments in the region."

To stem what he considers misleading reports from Central America, Reich has complained to several major news organisations about alleged pro-Sandinista leanings of reporters.

One of the principal, though unspoken, aims of the two task forces, officials say, is to equate opposition to Reagan's policies with being "soft on Communism."

Both Democrats and Republicans say fears of being perceived as accommodating towards Nicaragua's government led Congress earlier this year to reverse its long-standing opposition to fresh assistance for anti-Sandinista rebels.

The administration portrays Nicaragua as a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship intent on exporting left-wing revolution to the rest of Central America on behalf of Cuba and the Soviet Union.

This assessment is not fully shared by any of Washington's Eur-

opean allies, not even the conservative governments of Britain and West Germany. But in the United States it appears to be gaining increasing acceptance across party lines.

"The administration is using methods of psychological warfare," said Heather Foote of the Washington office on Latin America, a church-supported liberal think tank sharply critical of Reagan policy on Central America.

"The idea is repetition, constant repetition, until your image of the truth is seen as the truth," she added.

According to officials here, the decision to establish the two task forces was spurred by several embarrassing public relations defeats soon after Reagan took office in 1981.

One of the most widely publicised incidents involved a 19-year-old Nicaraguan, Orlando Jose Tardencillas, who was cap-

tured in 1981 while serving with left-wing guerrillas fighting the U.S.-backed government in El Salvador.

The State Department invited the Washington press corps to a news conference at which it expected Tardencillas to say he had been trained in Cuba and Ethiopia before being sent to El Salvador by the Sandinistas.

The state department had advertised the news conference as proof of Washington's contention that the Sandinistas were fuelling the war in El Salvador with arms and men.

Instead, he declared he had "obviously been presented for purposes of propaganda," adding he had made a previous statement on Nicaragua's role in El Salvador under duress.

"This sort of thing is unlikely to happen again," said a congressional staffer. "There's a lot of high-powered talent at work now."

## Japan: Past enemies today's friends

By Patrick Massey  
Reporter

TOKYO — Since national ruin in 1945 Japan has steadily made amends with most of its old foes and, through its economic power, brought the world beating a diplomatic path to its door.

Hardly a week goes by without a foreign dignitary arriving in Tokyo to pay respects to the economic colossus which sprang from the ashes of atomic defeat in August, 1945.

The 122 foreign missions in Tokyo are among the most heavily manned diplomatic posts in the world. Most have large economic sections, busily reporting home the latest news on why the Japanese export so much and import so little.

Under the guidance of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japan's most forthright leader in years, Japanese diplomacy looks

towards a glowing but ill-defined era in which nations of the Pacific basin live in ever-greater harmony and cooperation.

Underpinning all Tokyo's relationships with the outside world is the bond between Japan and the United States, the nation which conquered it with atom bombs, built up a democratic state from the ruins and furnished billions of dollars to help found the Japanese industrial empire.

The United States shepherded Japan into the United Nations and other important international bodies.

In recent years Japan has increasingly talked about developing a strong diplomatic influence to match its economic power, but this has been slow to happen.

Without significant military strength Japan's only real influence is economic.

Of the old enemies, the easiest minded was that with the United

States despite the crushing defeat the Americans inflicted on this country, which surrendered on Aug. 15, 1945.

In post-war years trade conflict has been the major blot on U.S.-Japanese amity.

But Japanese diplomats believe the friendship will endure. On the other side, U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield tirelessly airs his maxim: "The Japanese-American relationship is the most important bilateral relationship in the world, bar none."

Hardest of the old scores to settle were those between Japan and its nearest neighbours, Korea, China and the Soviet Union, which have grievances dating back well before World War II.

Of these, the relationship between Tokyo and Moscow is still the most difficult. Japan refuses to yield its claim to four northern islands seized by Soviet troops when they entered the war in its final

days. Moscow refuses even to discuss the issue.

Largely because of this Japan and the Soviet Union have never signed a peace treaty. But it is not the only problem. Tokyo complains about the growing number of Soviet missiles in the Far East pointed towards Japan.

Soviet leaders say Japan is to blame because of the 46,000 American servicemen stationed in this country under the 1960 Japan-U.S. security treaty.

"Another thing involved in the Soviet refusal to discuss the issue of the four islands is U.S. and Soviet strategies," said Kinya Niizeki, Japan's former ambassador to Moscow told Reuters.

"The Sea of Okhotsk (to the north of Japan) has become important because Soviet submarines could from there fire missiles to hit the U.S. mainland," said Mr. Niizeki, now president of the Japan Institute of International Affairs. "In contrast to the Tokyo-

Moscow links, no major problems now hamper Sino-Japanese relations."

But in deference to post-war U.S. policies, Japan refrained from normalising relations with China until 1972. In 1978 Japan and China signed a treaty of peace and friendship.

Since then the relationship has blossomed, with China looking to Japan for help to recreate on Chinese soil some of the industrial marvels it fashioned for itself.

In dealing with divided Korea Japan has had to overcome a heavy legacy of bitterness created by 35 years of Japanese rule over the peninsula till 1945.

In common with most other non-Communist countries Japan still has no diplomatic ties with Communist North Korea. But the north's recent overtures to the outside world are being keenly watched here.

One sore point is the status of

the estimated 700,000 Koreans living in Japan, a legacy of the war-time days when Koreans were brought here for forced labour.

Japan declines to let them become Japanese citizens and insists they must be fingerprinted like all alien residents.

Since the war Japan has built up cordial relations with the countries of Southeast Asia which it overran in 1942 to secure raw material supplies.

These supplies are still important to Japan, as are the markets for its goods in these countries.

In the Middle East, from which Japan still gets close to 70 per cent of its oil, Tokyo contrives to maintain good relations with all sides, even with the warring Iraqis and Iranians.

Relations with West Europe are also friendly, although strained by the same kind of Japanese trade surpluses which anger the United States.



# Good part of Third World resources goes up in smoke

## Cigarette companies thrive through free promotion and higher levels of nicotine

By Steve Mufson

LAGOS, Nigeria — In Gambia, smokers who send in cigarette box tops get a chance on a new car. In Argentina, smoking commercials fill 20 per cent of television advertising time. And in crowded African cities, billboards that link smoking to the good life tower above sweltering shantytowns.

Throughout the developing world, the tobacco industry avidly is courting consumers, using catchy slogans, obvious image campaigns and single-cigarette sales that fit a hard-pressed customer's budget. The reason is clear. As Peter Temple, a London tobacco analyst, puts it, the "Third World is where the growth is."

While cigarette sales are declining or stagnating in many industrialized nations, some poorer countries offer rich markets. In Indonesia, per-capita cigarette consumption quadrupled from 1973 to 1981, according to a World Health Organisation newsletter. Kenya's consumption rises 8 per cent annually, sociologists from the University of Lancaster in Britain estimate. The averages for the "Third World" aren't that lofty, but they still contrast markedly with the U.S. and Europe.

In pursuing "Third World" markets, tobacco companies operate unburdened by many of the restraints they face in the West. They generally can advertise freely on radio and television, unlike in the U.S. and Europe, and packages don't have to carry health warnings.

What's more, there are instances in which the cigarettes

themselves have higher levels of tar and nicotine.

### Something to tax

"Third World" governments often stand to profit as well. Brazil collects 75 per cent of the retail price of cigarettes in taxes, some \$100 million a month. Tobacco is Zimbabwe's largest cash crop. China's state-owned tobacco industry took in \$5 billion last year, and Peking agreed to a joint venture with R.J. Reynolds Industries Inc. to make cigarettes.

But the "Third World" marketing push is controversial. Critics claim that sophisticated promotions in unsophisticated societies entice people who can't afford the necessities of life to spend money on a luxury — and a dangerous one at that.

Developing countries consume about a third of the \$200 billion of cigarettes sold world-wide each year, and trends elsewhere suggest that this share will rise. Figures from Salomon Brothers Inc. show cigarette consumption was lower in 1984 than in 1979 in the U.S., Britain, France and West Germany, but estimated African consumption last year was 17 per cent more than five years earlier.

Mr. Temple, an analyst for Hoare Govett Ltd. in London, estimated "Third World" sales growth at 1.5 per cent to two per cent a year. Per-capita consumption is growing even as the population does, he says, with "an increasing number of people coming into the money economy, and the spread of civilisation."

African smokers also may be

starting younger now, said Doug Thompson, a thoracic surgeon at the University of Zimbabwe medical school. He surveyed 300 smokers in Harare and found that those in their 40s generally said they began when in their 20s, while smokers now in their 20s said they started in their early-to-mid teens.

### Alive with pleasure

Dr. Thompson, an anti-smoking activist, said he believes imported films and TV are part of the reason. "Africans see smoking as a Western concept of sophistication," he said.

Sophistication is a theme running through smoking ads. In Kinshasa, Zaire, billboards depict a man in a business suit stepping out of a black Mercedes as his chauffeur holds the door. "La classe," observes the sign, which promotes Ambassador cigarettes from B.A.T. Industries PLC of London.

Similarly, in Nigeria, promotions for cigarettes called Graduate show a university student in his cap and gown. Those for Gold Leaf cigarettes have a barrister in a white wig and the slogan "a very important people." In Kenya, a magazine ad for Embassy cigarettes shows an elegant executive office with three young men and two women, the equivalent of the U.S.'s yuppies.

Now some women in Africa, "in their zeal for women's rights, defiantly smoke cigarettes as if it is a symbol of freedom," lamented Claude Ake, a social-science pro-

fessor from Nigeria's University of Port Harcourt.

Tobacco companies say their promotional slant is both reasonable and common. "Every cigarette manufacturer is in the image business," said Jack Prosser, a spokesman for Rothmans International PLC, a London-based tobacco company. In the "Third World," he added, "a lot of people can't understand what is written on the ads anyway, so you'll zero in on the more understandable one and usually on a visual image."

The sheer scope of promotional activities raises eyebrows. In Kenya, B.A.T. is the fourth-largest advertiser. Lotteries bolster sales in some countries where the expensive goods offered as prizes are beyond most people's budgets. Gambia has a population of just 640,000, but last year Rothmans attracted 1.5 million lottery entries (each on a Piccadilly cigarettes box top) when it raffied off a Renault car.

### What's in them

Then there is the matter of tar and nicotine content. A 1979 study by Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee found that a Philip Morris Inc. Benson & Hedges Special Filter cigarette had 17 milligrams of tar in the U.S., 22.3 in Kenya, 29.7 in Malaysia and 31.1 in South Africa. The company's Chesterfield Filters were found to have 19.1 milligrams of tar in the U.S., 28.8 in South Africa and 30.9 in the Philippines.

Andrew Whist, the vice president for corporate affairs at Philip Morris, said, "It is a black lie that we sell higher tar and nicotine in the Third World." But he qualified that by saying the company's Marlboros are "identical throughout the world, except two places." He wouldn't name the two places.

B.A.T. concedes that some of its brands have more tar and nicotine in developing countries. Such decisions are left to foreign subsidiaries (often only partly owned by B.A.T.), which tailor their products to local tastes, said Robert Ely, a company spokesman. "These people are used to smoking their own locally made product, which might have several times as much tar and nicotine," he said. But he added that differences are being narrowed.

Possible corroboration of that comes from study by Richard Frecker of the Addiction Research Foundation in Toronto, who analysed 50 brands from around the world. Dr. Frecker said differences still exist, but "the tar and nicotine yields seem to have come down." He added, "Cigarettes in the developing world look like American cigarettes of just a few years ago. There weren't the gross differences we expected."

"Third World" smokers often buy cigarettes one at a time and consume fewer than 20 a day. But Dr. Thompson of Zimbabwe contended that "for people who may only make \$100 a month, even these smaller quantities represent a serious drain on their resources." One hundred Zimbabwe

dollars equal about U.S. \$70, and a single cigarette costs the equivalent of about two U.S. cents.

A study published in The Lancet, the British medical journal, in 1981 said people in Bangladesh spend about 20 per cent of income on tobacco. It asserted that "smoking of only five cigarettes a day in a poor household in Bangladesh might lead to a monthly dietary deficit."

### Few restrictions

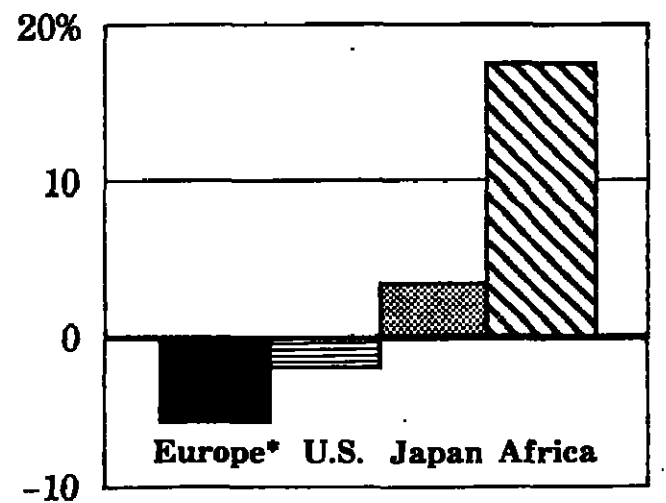
It is hard to judge how smoking may be affecting "Third World" health, as statistics are scanty. In Kenya, for instance, a cause of death is certified by a physician in only one of 10 cases. Some statistics do suggest an increase in smoking-related disease. In Shanghai, China, lung cancer doubled from 1963 to 1975, a period that followed a big increase in smoking in the 1950s, according to the World Health Organisation.

The list of "Third World" countries taking action against smoking is short. Several in South America have limited cigarette advertising. Malaysia bans smoking in theatres and buses. The Sudan, reacting to Muslim fundamentalism, banned ads for cigarettes last year. (That action initially wasn't too effective, however; Marlboro billboards stayed up but instead promoted Marlboro "lighters." Since then, the Sudan has banned all advertising by cigarette companies.)

But by and large, smoking isn't a big concern of governments beset by debt, tribal conflict, drought or famine. David Dudley, a

## Cigarette Consumption

Percent change 1979 to 1984



\*Only West Germany, Italy, United Kingdom and France

Source: Salomon Brothers

cigarette marketing representative in Africa, said, "It is really tragic, but the worse famine becomes, the more (African) people smoke. It is like a war: People are worried, and they want to smoke."

In any case, said Mr. Prosser of Rothmans, people in developing countries don't have a long enough life expectancy to worry about smoking-related problems. "You can't turn around to a guy who is going to die at age 40 and tell him that he might not live two years extra at age 70," he said.

As for promoting cigarettes in the "Third World," if there is no ban on TV advertising, then you aren't going to be an idiot and impose restrictions on yourself," Mr. Prosser said. And likewise, "If you get an order and you know they've got money, no one is going to turn down the business." — The Wall Street Journal.

## The Women's Decade ends, the hardest tasks remain

Closing last month in Nairobi, Kenya, the Women's Decade highlighted the hardships faced by women. Prompting much valuable official activity, it has brought women all over the world together. But it has not yet heard the voices of the poorest women, whose problems remain to be solved.

By Anita Anand and R.C. Sabatier

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Ten years and \$22 million after the first World Conference on Women in Mexico City, what has the U.N. Women's Decade achieved?

Both the opening and closing conferences have attracted a lot of media attention. By raising the issues connected with women's disadvantaged place in society in an international forum, they have shown that these issues can and should be taken seriously. It is now easier for women to speak out about their problems, to form groups and to take political action for change.

During the decade, women have also found that, despite the

many cultural variations which separate them, they are united by their many shared problems. Different cultures may require different solutions, but all over the world women fear the conflict they will face if they choose to confront both men and other women with the fact of their inequality.

Ironically, it is one of the decade's achievements to have recorded the depth and extent of this inequality. Making women a separate category of statistics was something which most countries had never bothered to do before. In her world survey of women, researcher Ruth Lequer Sivard found that:

- \* the economic value of women's labour in the household is equal to 30 per cent of the world's total annual production,

- \* rural women account for half the food produced in the world, and 80 per cent of that produced in Africa;

- \* women perform nearly two-thirds of all working hours, receive only one-tenth of world income, and own less than 1 per cent of all property;

- \* one-third of the world's labour force, women earn 25 per cent less than men doing equivalent work;

- \* women provide 80 per cent of the world's health care, yet fewer than 20 per cent of doctors are women;

- \* the average number of children wanted by women has dropped from six to four.

Raising such issues, though necessary, is only a first step toward reducing the hardships faced by women. Tradition and legal codes still stand in the way of change. One of the major accomplishments of the decade has been the U.N. Convention on the

Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

To date more than 67 countries have accepted the convention and are now legally bound by its provisions to achieve equal rights for women in all fields — political, economic, social, cultural and civil. Equal pay legislation, making it illegal to give men and women different wages for equivalent work, is now on the statute books of 90 countries, up from 28 in 1978.

Though women still hold only 10 per cent of the seats in national legislatures, 90 per cent of countries now have official government bodies dedicated to the advancement of women. Half of these have been established during the decade. The majority of countries now have constitutions which declare equality between men and women. Of these, 45 (30 in the low income countries) offer free legal advice to help women to fight for their rights.

The new laws and institutions

have yet to be tested, and women's groups formed during the decade are getting ready to do this. At the International Women's Tribune Centre, in New York, a global reference, information and referral service is run by a small staff. They are assisted by consultants in developing countries, and support a worldwide network of over 13,000 groups dedicated to development and women's advancement.

Women's World Banking was established in 1979 to provide the securities and guarantees necessary to obtain bank loans for poor women around the world. It is running cooperative programmes in 40 countries, where many women would otherwise be prevented from starting up small businesses through lack of credit. Both the Tribune Centre and the banking network are examples of the ways in which women have established international links over the past 10 years.

— Earthscan feature.

## Sexually transmitted diseases: A global epidemic

By Robert Glass

Associated Press

BRIGHTON — Whether you are single, married or divorced, homosexual, heterosexual or bisexual — a prostitute, a playboy or a prude, making love can be hazardous to your health.

Infections passed by sexual contact have been around since the beginning of recorded history — the Ancient Greeks complained about genital warts — but today they pose a health threat on a colossal scale. Consequences range from itch, pain and embarrassment to infant brain damage, cancer and death, and millions of people around the world are infected.

What used to be blushing referred to as venereal or social diseases, the kind nice people don't get, are now being talked about openly as "sexually transmitted diseases," or STDs.

The most frightening STD is also the newest: the epidemic AIDS, which has killed about 6,000 people in the United States and spread throughout the world since it was first identified in 1981. But it is only one of about 25 contagious diseases classified as STDs. Others include herpes, chlamydia, genital warts, hepatitis B, gonorrhea and syphilis. All can lead to serious complications, especially in babies born to infected women.

While major surveillance campaigns in the 1970s have reduced the prevalence of gonorrhea and syphilis in the Western world, the newer STDs are spreading at an alarming rate, according to specialists in the field.

"The new world of STD is chlamydia and AIDS and herpes and human papilloma virus (genital warts) and the long-term consequences of pelvic infection, ectopic pregnancy, infertility and cervical cancer," said Dr. Ward Cates, director of the STD division of the U.S. government's centres for disease control in Atlanta.

Dr. Cates was one of several experts interviewed at the July

31-Aug. 2 meeting of the International Society for STD Research in the southern coastal resort of Brighton. About 600 doctors and researchers from 40 countries attended the conference.

With about 12,000 reported cases of AIDS in the United States and 940 cases in Europe, and with those numbers doubling every nine months, the killer disease dominated the first day of the conference. Fourteen papers were presented on the prevalence and treatment of AIDS, or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, which destroys the body's natural immunity to infection.

But none of the scientists suggested any breakthroughs in the frenzied worldwide search for a cure, prevention or even treatment of AIDS.

Evidence from Central Africa, where AIDS may have originated, shows that it can be transmitted heterosexually. In the United States and Western Europe, 73 per cent of the victims have been homosexual or bisexual males, but in Central Africa as many women as men have contracted the disease.

Professor Peter Plot, a microbiologist at the institute of tropical medicine in Antwerp, Belgium, said in an interview that his findings indicate that heterosexual contact is the main way AIDS is being spread in Central Africa. But he said the phenomenon might be linked to the use of infected needles at hospitals.

Dr. William Harris, the conference chairman and a consultant venereologist at St. Mary's Hospital in London, said that if AIDS is a heterosexual disease it could be quickly spread by businessmen who visit brothels and massage parlors in their global rambles.

Although AIDS poses the greatest danger to the public because there is no drug or vaccine for it, the disease pales in comparison with other sexually transmitted diseases in terms of the number of people infected.

Chlamydia, which is transmitted bacterially, produces no overt symptoms in women.

"Infection of the fallopian

tubes can come on very quickly, or the first indication (of the disease) is that the marriage is infertile," said Dr. David Oriol, a genitourinary physician at University College Hospital in London.

If untreated, chlamydia can cause blindness, infertility and severe eye and chest infections in the newborn.

About 200 million people worldwide are thought to carry the viral infection hepatitis B, which can lead to cirrhosis and liver cancer and is a leading cause of death among men in parts of Africa and Asia. The disease is mainly spread non-sexually by infected blood, but it is considered an STD because of a high incidence among male homosexuals.

Dr. George Antal, programme manager of STD for the World Health Organisation in Geneva,

Switzerland, said there were no reliable figures on the worldwide incidence of STD. Some of the STDs are not yet listed as reportable communicable disease in the West, and gonorrhea and syphilis are vastly under-reported in the "Third World," he said.

Dr. Antal said the best indicator of the spread of STD was a British survey showing an overall rise of 37 per cent in the number of new cases seen by national health service clinics over the past decade, from 347,000 in 1973 to 547,000 in 1983.

Dr. Cates said the rise in sexually transmitted diseases in the United States is due mainly to increased sexual activity, advances in detecting the diseases and the use of birth-control pills instead of barrier contraceptives that has facilitated the spread of the con-

tagious microorganisms.

While gonorrhea and syphilis have been declining in the West, both diseases are still widespread in the "Third World," and most of those countries cannot afford the drugs needed to treat strains of gonorrhea that are resistant to penicillin.

"STD in the Third World is an incredible problem," said Dr. Harris. "In a city like Nairobi, there is only one STD clinic."

Migration from rural areas to big urban centres has contributed to the problem, but it also has political dimension: the "Third World" is densely populated and sexually transmitted diseases can cause sterility. "If it's something that sterilising people, it's hard to get governments to change their practices," Dr. Harris said.

## They freeze dogs, don't they?

By Michael Gelb

Reader

WASHINGTON — Crouched on the car's front seat, teeth bared, "Rex" the German shepherd dog always rides along to provide security on his mistress's driving trips.

He is an intimidating sight. Yet he couldn't hurt a flea.

The once-fierce Rex, it turns out, is just the carcass of a beloved pet, stuffed by taxidermist Lee Burch for a woman in Cleveland, Ohio.

How is Rex doing on his ghostly watchdog mission?

"I've never got any complaints," said Burch, who explained in an interview that the dog's mistress had had it preserved "so it could sit in the front seat of the car with its teeth snarling" whenever she had to venture into one of Cleveland's rougher districts.

While his afterlife vocation is somewhat unusual, the dog is part of what appears to be a booming new business in the United States — preserving pets for owners who just can't say goodbye.

Rex was "mounted," in the jargon of the trade, by the traditional

method in which the animal is skinned and its hide stretched over a skeleton built by the taxidermist.

But many Americans are choosing to have their pets freeze-dried, an exotic and costly method of preservation pioneered in the food field.

Freeze-drying can cost up to \$2,000 for an average-sized cocker spaniel, but is preferred by many who say it does a better job of capturing the distinctive look an owner recognizes in his pet.

In this technique, the animal is frozen solid and put in a vacuum chamber for several months to remove moisture. Internal organs are removed and the beast is bathed in preservatives, but the skin and skeletal structure are not tampered with.

This allows the animal's beloved facial expression to be preserved forever, devotees say, while the traditionally mounted specimen is essentially an artist's remodeling.

The old way satisfies hunters and fishermen who want a trophy, but it is often not good enough for the adoring pet owner, taxidermists say.

"When a fellow goes deer-hunting and kills a nice white-tailed deer, the taxidermist mounts it and it looks like a nice white-tailed deer," says Terry Ehrlich, a taxidermist who offers the freeze-dry option in North Carolina.

The hunter gets it back and he's tickled to death. But he's not intimately familiar with that deer."

But if a pet is skinned and mounted by conventional means, human error is introduced. "And when the customer gets that back, he's not satisfied that it is fido."

In freeze-drying "We don't change fido's appearance. If he has a certain curl to his lip we can reproduce it exactly."

Lannie Ballard, conventional taxidermist in Woodbridge, Virginia, refuses to mount pets because of rows with dissatisfied owners who refused to take the results home.

"All you can do is put the basic natural characteristics back in," Ballard said. "You cannot put in the smiles they think they had and the attitudes and the personalities."



**PREHISTORICAL ART:** On 8th September 1940, four youths were walking on the wooded hillsides of Montignac, in the French region of the Dordogne, when the dog of one of them disappeared down a hole. They clambered through the opening to get the dog and were amazed to find the white sides of the underground cavern covered with admirable paintings depicting hunters, a herd of bisons, deer, horses, unicorns and so on. Specialists of prehistory lost no time making a statement: These frescoes had been painted 17,000 years ago by our ancestors. Picasso was to say of this cave art, "they had invented everything!" (Radio France Internationale photo)

## Crash threatens JAL expansion

By Tim Pearce

Reader

TOKYO — The crash of a packed Japan Air Lines (JAL) jumbo jet on a remote mountain northwest of Tokyo poses a new setback to the aggressive expansion plans of Japan's flag carrier.

Six fatal crashes in the 32 years since JAL was set up is not on the surface a bad record for one of the world's largest international airlines.

But a previous accident, in which a deranged pilot crashed a DC-8 in Tokyo bay within sight of Haneda Airport, raised serious concern over the airline's monitoring of the health of its crews.

Twenty-four of the 174 passengers died in the crash in February, 1982. The pilot was later found to be unstable and put in a mental hospital.

Embarrassingly for the airline, which is 37.7 per cent government owned, police investigators found he had been taken off flying duties for a year in 1980 because of mental disorders, but had then been allowed back into the cockpit.

The ensuing furore led the Transport Ministry to order JAL to tighten its health check procedures and make sure it had enough doctors to monitor staff and avoid further similar disasters.

The unfavourable publicity sacred away passengers and contributed to the airline's plunge into the red in the 1982-83 financial year, a JAL spokesman said.

JAL then reported a parent company operating loss of 8.3 billion yen (\$34 million) compared with a profit of 12.1 billion yen (\$50 million) the previous year, and paid no dividend.

The loss was caused partly by interest charges on cash needed for an aircraft replacement programme that has made JAL one of the world's biggest buyers of Boeings.

A JAL spokesman said the airline is the biggest operator of Boeing 747s — the type that crashed Monday — with a fleet of 49, as well as two 727s and one 767.

JAL President Yasuhiro Takagi Tuesday bowed deeply at a

news conference and apologised for the crash.

"It is impossible to imagine how this kind of incident could have occurred," Kyodo news agency quoted him as telling reporters at Tokyo's Haneda Airport.

Dismissing press allegations of aircraft maintenance problems, Mr. Takagi said: "I do not believe there was negligence under our present (maintenance) system."

In terms of international scheduled tonnage, a measure used by the International Air Transport Association (IATA), JAL ranked first among the world's airlines in both 1983 and 1984, the airline spokesman said.

The measure combines passengers and cargo carried by an airline, multiplying the tonnage by the distance it is carried.

Lower fuel prices, a rationalisation programme and the economic recovery in the United States helped JAL bounce back to profitability in the year to the end of March, when it showed its first net profit in three years.

JAL said it carried just over nine million passengers during the year on domestic routes, an 8.5 per cent rise on the previous 12 months, and a record 5.4 million on international flights, up 11 per cent. It also showed a healthy seven per cent increase in cargo tonnage carried.

But Monday's crash, thought to be the worst aviation accident involving a single aircraft, seemed likely to dent the airline's image again and could slow its growth.

Previous JAL accidents included a DC-8 crash at Kuala Lumpur Airport in 1977, killing 34 of the 79 people on board. The same year a DC-8 cargo flight crashed at Anchorage, Alaska, killing all five crew.

All 76 people aboard a DC-8 were killed when it failed to take off from Moscow Airport in 1972, and earlier that year 72 of the 101 people on another DC-8 died when it crashed while approaching New Delhi Airport.



The wreckage of JAL's Boeing 747 that crashed last Monday.



## British soccer season kicks off

LONDON (R)—Liverpool began their English First Division campaign with a 2-0 win over Arsenal Saturday but the former European champions plunged into fresh controversy on the opening day of the season.

Less than 12 weeks after 39 spectators died following riots involving their fans at the European Cup final against Juventus in Brussels, chanting between rival groups of supporters before the start of the match at Liverpool's Anfield home drowned out a memorial service for the Brussels victims.

It was an inauspicious start to a crucial season in which English clubs will come under pressure to end years of trouble in their stadiums.

But most played their part on the field by ushering in the season with a stack of goals.

Liverpool, who failed to win a trophy last season for the first time in 10 years, dominated Arsenal and won comfortably with a goal in each half, from Ronnie Whelan and Steve Nicol.

But Everton opened their defence of the league title with a disappointing performance at Leicester, where they lost 3-1.

For Gary Lineker, it was a return to Filbert Street he will want to forget.

The England striker joined Everton from Leicester for 800,000 sterling (\$1.12 million) during the summer, but was shut out by his old team-mates on Saturday as Leicester recovered from Derek Mountfield's 23rd-minute goal to take command.

Bobby Smith equalised two minutes before halftime and the home team went ahead through Mark Bright — Lineker's replacement in the Leicester attack — in the 61st minute when the striker's curling shot from 15 metres beat Neville Southall completely.

Bright sealed his side's triumph when he neatly lobbed Southall to notch his second goal 16 minutes later.

Irish international Whelan shot Liverpool ahead in the 37th minute after chanting forced the singing of a hymn and the saying of the Lord's prayer to be abandoned during the pre-match service.

Scottish fullback Nicol added the second in the 61st minute to ensure Kenny Dalglish marked the start of his career as Liverpool's player-manager with an

impressive win.

Another new boy, Chris Waddle, enjoyed more luck on Saturday marking his debut for Tottenham's star-studded side by scoring twice in the 4-0 win over Watford.

The England winger, a £600,000 (\$840,000) buy from Newcastle, grabbed his first in the 22nd minute when he headed in Paul Allen's left wing cross.

Allen, another of the London side's new signings, hit the second 11 minutes after the break before Mark Falco grabbed his first goal of the season just three minutes later. Waddle scored his fourth — another close range header from Tony Galvin's cross — in the 68th minute.

Cup holders Manchester United, expected to be one of the leading contenders for the first division title, also made an impressive start to their campaign.

Welsh striker Mark Hughes, the find of last season, quickly rediscovered his scoring touch with two goals in the 4-0 win over Aston Villa. Norman Whiteside and Denmark's Jesper Olsen completed the tally.

Newly promoted Oxford United, playing in the first division for the first time in their history, earned their first top-flight point with a 1-1 draw away at West Bro-

mwich.

Other first division new boys Birmingham and Manchester City also opened their accounts. Birmingham beat West Ham 1-0 while City drew 1-1 at Coventry.

### 'Abide with Me'

English fans drowned out a service for the dead of the Brussels soccer riot at the start of the football season meant to show the reformed face of Britain's national game.

The chanting that wrecked the memorial service in Liverpool's stadium was led by Liverpool fans.

Derek Warlock, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, was leading a 30,000-strong crowd in singing the hymn "Abide With Me" in memory of the victims when Liverpool fans set up their own chants.

Fans of the rival London team Arsenal sang counter cheers, drowning out the hymn on the public address system.

Commentators said it augured ill for a season in which the 92 football league clubs are effectively on trial, to prove both to world opinion and the British government that they have tamed the notorious violence of their supporters.

## Arabs dominate British horse racing

By Paul Majendie  
Reuter

NEWMARKET, England — Britain's 'sport of kings' has new rulers — Arab sheikhs and princes have founded a thoroughbred dynasty that could dominate English horse racing for decades to come.

This new generation of 'Arabian knights' has launched a multi-million dollar assault on the sport, buying the world's finest yearlings, picking top trainers and setting up their own studs.

They have won three of the four English classics run so far this season. Almost 50 Arab owners won at least one race in Britain last year.

In the vanguard of the Middle East invasion of the turf is the Maktoum family. Sheikh Mohammed and his three brothers from the ruling family of Dubai. They have transformed British racecourses into perhaps the most competitive in the world.

Back home, the bearded and wiry Sheikh Mohammed is an ardent fan of camel racing and falconry.

Here at Newmarket, the headquarters of British racing since the 17th century, he oversees his 300-strong racing empire from a palatial home set amid the lush

green paddocks of his immaculately tended Dalham Hall stud.

His home-bred speedster Oh So Sharp won this year's 1,000 Guineas and Oaks to capture the crown as Europe's classiest filly and pay rich dividends to the Maktoums.

These high-class victories on the racetrack could be boosted further in her future career as a broodmare.

Last year the Maktoums spent \$50 million in the Kentucky auction ring at Keeneland, the world's premier centre for bloodstock sales. Sheikh Mohammed paid \$10.2 million alone for a yearling called Snaafi Dancer.

Now, with the Maktoum empire slowly but surely consolidating its stock at six English and Irish studs for breeding future champions, the sheikh's racing manager Anthony Stroud said of yearling purchases: "They're certainly levelling off. I'd like us to get more self-sufficient."

But, careful not to send a nervous tremor through the multi-million dollar bloodstock industry, he did stress: "We will always buy in the top part of the market to strengthen our stock. We have to keep improving it."

"We will continue at the top end buying fillies. The Arabs derive a lot of enjoyment from the com-

petitive atmosphere of the auction ring," Stroud told Reuters in an interview interspersed with Transatlantic telephone calls to negotiate yet another deal for the sheikh.

The sheikh and his brothers Maktoum, Ahmed and Hamdan have about 540 horses in training altogether and Stroud said: "We will consolidate and if anything cut down. A few of our horses have been clashing this year. We will go for more quality than quantity."

He also made a plea for Americans to repay some of the Maktoum largesse, pointing out: "We have been going to Keeneland to buy the best horses there. I'd like to see the Americans sending more mares (for breeding) to Europe."

"I think the bloodstock industry in Europe is quite strong thanks to all the Arab support," he added.

The Arabs have certainly not courted publicity in Britain and their low-key, conservative approach to the aristocratic hierarchy of the Jockey Club, the sport's elite ruling body, has paid dividends.

Saudi Arabia's Prince Khalid Abdullah, who has 170 horses in training and 80 broodmares, likes to be referred to in the owner lists on racecards as plain "Mr."

The prince, a slim and reserved man who in 1980 became the first

of the Arabs to land an English classic, has now won the final accolade from the rulers of the turf — the Jockey Club has made him an honorary member.

The keen involvement of Britain's own royal family in horse racing clearly appeals to the princely Arab owners, eagerly welcomed by trainers who have seen their stables swelled with dozens of highly-priced champions.

John Dunlop now has a string of 200 horses, the first trainer in Britain ever to have such a big stable.

Anthony Stroud said the Arabs "have become very much accepted in Britain. They employ a lot of people. Sheikh Mohammed is a very fair man and a gracious loser. The public does not regard him as an intruder. People realise they are very privileged to see these great horses running here."

Sheikh Mohammed stressed recently that he and his lavish fellow Arabs have no desire to turn the sport upside down.

"We are very anxious not to be seen as threatening outsiders. We are proud of being part of British racing, the most competitive in the world, and of helping to bring some superb bloodstock back here from the United States," he said. "Some people think we are just buying success, but we Arabs have a 2,000-year tradition of fine horses."

### RESULTS OF HORSE RACES FRIDAY AUGUST 16, 1985

**FIRST RACE:**  
For beginner horses  
Distance: 1,000 metres.  
Time: 1 minute 15 seconds.

1ST:	HORSE	OWNER
	Jizandafy	Hamad Abdullah Eljamany
2ND:	Rabihat Maeen	A. El Naeem A. Wandy
3RD:	Mahbobit Kals	Mohammad Maeesh

**SECOND RACE:**  
For beginner horses  
Distance: 1,400 metres  
Time: 1 minute 48 seconds

1ST:	HORSE	OWNER
	Mghidah	Daweesh El Bakheet
2ND:	Saad Khalid	Nael Mohammad A. El Kareem
3RD:	Mahboub Mofeed	Mohammad A. El Hady Rabie

**THIRD RACE:**  
For third class horses  
Distance: 1,400 metres  
Time: 1 minute 44 seconds

1ST:	HORSE	OWNER
	Salf Saad	Abid El Sattar Matar
2ND:	Zaleem Maeen	Dr. A. El Hafeez A. Wandy
3RD:	Ajaieb	Hassan Aly El Daham

**FOURTH RACE:**  
For beginner horses  
Distance: 1,000 metres  
Time: 1 minute 09 seconds

1ST:	HORSE	OWNER
	Sahir	Nimir El Hmoud
2ND:	Khatih	Faisal Awad El Falez
3RD:	Arobah	Hany El Hadeed

**FIFTH RACE:**  
For third class horses  
Distance:  
Time: 1 minute 42 seconds

1ST:	HORSE	OWNER
	Halkmih	Izzat Kandour
2ND:	Ghanim	Nimir El Hmoud
3RD:	El Hmaid	H.J. Late Sherif

**SIXTH RACE:**  
For third class horses  
Distance: 2,200 metres  
Time:

1ST:	HORSE	OWNER
	El Sbally	Mishal El Falez
2ND:	M. El Ajlal	Mishal El Falez
3RD:	A. El Taleb	Mishal El Falez

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### RAMBO Part II

Performances: 3:00, 6:00, 9:00

### Cinema OPERA

Tel: 675573

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(Arabic)  
Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30.  
Abdali, behind ALIA offices

### Cinema PALESTINE

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### THE TWINS

BRUCE LEE  
THE INVINCIBLE  
(Colour)  
Performances: 12-3-7

### Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 22198

### SARDAAR

(Indian)  
(Colour)  
Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

### Cinema Philadelphia

Tel: 34144-34149

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## Share prices zoom on Indian markets

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian share prices, buoyed by confidence in the policies of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, have been hitting record levels as new investors scramble to get on the bandwagon.

The Economic Times 1,400-share index, a barometer for equity performance, hit a high of 543.5 points last week and Delhi stock exchange president Mr. Amrit Lal Bajaj predicted the boom would last.

"Industry and investors are confident of the government's stability and expect Gandhi will continue his liberal economic approach," he said.

Bank clerks, doctors, housewives, secretaries and engineers who have never been inside a stock exchange have raced to invest their money as the shares climb.

"It is the new money-spinning hope of the Indian middle class," wrote India Today magazine. Business analysts also suspect rich businessmen of pouring millions of dollars of untaxed "black money" into the market.

Share prices began zooming on India's 13 stock exchanges last January when Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party won a huge majority in a parliamentary poll. Investors saw it signalling a period of long-term stability for India's 730 million people.

The Economic Times index ended at 518.9 last week up from 326.2 in March when the Indian budget unveiled a sweeping liberal tax package for investors and ind-

ustrialists.

Brokers say investors have been attracted by recent government decisions allowing truck manufacturers also to make cars, relaxing controls on imported foreign technology and cash to modernise local industries and cutting the number of restrictions on foreign pharmaceutical companies.

Although India's teeming millions of poor live on the streets with an average per capita income of only \$230 a year, there is a substantial middle class which has the money to invest and buy consumer goods.

The boom has alerted the government to the need for measures to ensure the bubble does not burst should high-risk speculators suddenly start pulling out of the market.

"The government is watching the situation and there are adequate official regulatory measures to stabilise the market," a finance ministry official said.

Measures include having investors pay 30 per cent cash in advance for shares and intervention by government agencies buying or selling stocks in order to cool an overheated market.

"To the extent the boom reflects confidence of investors, it is a healthy development. But clearly more speculators than genuine investors are in the race," the ministry official said.

The stock market boom has caused prices of many shares to double or treble since January.

## Mixed signals make Wall Street hard to predict

NEW YORK (AP) — Trying to figure the stock market is never easy, but it currently seems even more difficult than usual.

Investors could choose any one of the various rationales floating about Wall Street and seemingly come up with the supporting evidence for the market's lackluster performance of late.

Consider some of the choices: — There are mixed signals about whether or not the U.S. economy is rebounding from a weak first half of 1985. Traders are confused about the outlook for corporate profits, interest rates, the dollar's value and therefore many are sitting it out until the economic picture becomes clearer.

— The market is simply due for a normal "correction," or temporary selling period, after its brisk runup earlier this summer when the Dow Jones Industrial average climbed from 1,300.96 on June 14 to a record high 1,359.54 on July 19.

on July 19.

— It's August. The stock market has been hit with a typical case of the summer doldrums, although the major rallies that erupted in August in 1982 and 1984 disrupted that pattern. In 1983, for example, average daily volume on the New York stock exchange was only 74 million shares. So with trading relatively thin again this month, money managers are reluctant to make significant moves in either direction.

— A combination of the above. There are other reasons cir-

culating on Wall Street, of course, involving both economic fundamentals and technical market factors. But given the market's recent showing they seem to add up to a lack of conviction, which has investors confused about not only the market's current state but also what is needed to trigger a sustained move up or down.

"There is little agreement as to what series of events would be bullish for the stock market," Mr. Fred Fracnel, portfolio strategist at Prudential-Bache Securities Inc., wrote in the past week.

Certainly the bulls had trouble marshaling their forces this past week, the third anniversary of the start of the historic bull market. On several occasions prices jumped ahead in opening trading, only to have most of their gains gradually evaporate in afternoon activity.

Part of the problem was said to be investors' caution, which prompted them to take profits whenever the market moved higher. That in turn helped quash the rallies early.

The Dow Jones industrial ave-

rage fell to 1,312.61 after tumbling 32.26 points the previous week. During one stretch this past week the average rose three straight days — and showed a meagre 3.47-point gain for its trouble.

The New York stock exchange composite index of all its common shares fell 1.14 to 107.92, and at the American stock exchange the market value index slipped 0.89 to 231.69.

Big board volume slowed to an average 83.49 million shares per day from 93.65 million a week earlier.

## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, Aug. 10, '85 and ending Wednesday, Aug. 14, '85. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
Jordan Islamic Bank	3433	9013	2.600	2.690	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	19430	51571	2.670	2.630	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	22416	36115	1.600	1.610	1.000
Housing Bank	7050	12352	1.750	1.750	1.000
Industrial Development Bank	1430	2259	1.570	1.580	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	8172	8761	1.050	1.100	1.000
Jordan Finance House	109820	98030	0.860	0.900	1.000
Islamic Investment House	32700	33001	1.020	1.000	1.000
Jordan National Bank	110560	227869	2.920	3.000	1.000
Jordan Investment & Finance Corporation	13570	8279	1.110	1.120	1.000
Finance & Credit Corporation (50%)	12206	6025	1.000	1.000	1.000
Dariko Investment & Housing (75%)	5389	2696	0.750	0.750	1.000
Aqarco (75%)	2300	943	0.660	0.660	1.000
National Portfolio Securities (50%)	4315	1035	0.730	0.740	1.000
National Financial Investments	18176	15298	0.830	0.860	1.000
Bank of Jordan	2620	64561	22.850	24.500	5.000
Arab Bank Ltd.	7180	1422695	182.50	207.000	10.000
Jordan Insurance	9724	111972	9.800	11.800	1.000
Jerusalem Insurance	1600	2030	1.280	1.250	1.000
Jordan French Insurance	4833	14533	3.000	3.030	1.000
Refco Insurance (50%)	955	299	0.800	0.800	1.000
Jordan Electric Power	10654	16408	1.540	1.550	1.000
Arab International Hotels	7000	2505	0.370	0.360	1.000
National Shipping Lines	1900	1492	0.800	0.790	1.000
Petra Project & Leasing Equipment	1100	308	0.770	0.780	1.000
Jordan Dairy	9057	9780	1.050	1.150	1.000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	5220	3137	0.590	0.600	1.000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	10205	31219	3.020	3.080	1.000
National Steel Industries	2320	2882	1.260	1.240	1.000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	2450	1882	0.770	0.770	1.000
Jordan Ceramic	2050	2071	1.010	1.010	1.000
Jordan Paper & Cardboards Factories	464	1021	2.200	2.200	1.000
Jordan Phosphates Mines	721	2017	2.770	2.810	1.000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	1850	2017	1.080	1.090	1.000
Jordan Lime & Brick	33570	10236	0.270	0.340	1.000
National Industries	6825	3847	0.550	0.570	1.000
Jordan Tobacco & Cigarettes	144	1800	12.500	12.500	5.000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	2056	14132	6.810	6.930	5.000
Universal Chemical Industries	500	650	1.310	1.300	1.000
Arab Insurance	1200	948	0.800	0.790	1.000
Real Estate Financial Corporation (Refco)	265	4553	16.000	16.000	2.000
Garage Owners Federation Office	50	300	6.000	6.000	1.000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Intaj)	3803	7858	2.050	2.080	1.000
Arab Paper Converting & Trading	200	56	0.290	0.280	1.000
Arab Investment Bank	7800	15101	1.900	1.960	1.000
Yarmouk Insurance	250	198	0.800	0.900	1.000
Jordan-Gulf Insurance	8200	3321	0.920	0.900	1.000
Arab Development and Investment	1250	750	0.590	0.600	1.000
Wool Industries	264	190	0.720	0.720	1.000
Management and Consultations	10000	3000	0.550	0.550	1.000
General Mining	550	893	1.680	1.610	1.000
Jordan Tanning	894	1627	1.820	1.820	1.000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)	1219	1627	1.310	1.320	1.000
Jordan Industries and Matches	8900	7105	0.800	0.800	1.000
Arab Financial Corp. (Jordan)	400	514	1.300	1.300	1.000
Al Ladhbar Insurance	1000	950	1.000	0.950	1.000
Livestock and Poultry	300	1440	0.480	0.480	1.000
Irbid District Electricity	100	91	0.900	0.910	1.000
General Mining	550	893	1.680	1.610	1.000
Arab Chemical Detergents	3265	12725	3.900	3.880	1.000
Dar Al Dawa' for Development and Investment	3410	5024	1.470	1.470	1.000
Jordan Industrial Investments	21609	16643	0.800	0.780	1.000
Grand total	576944	2423792			

## U.K. backs Jordan's arms deal with credit

LONDON — Electronic warfare equipment and other high-technology items are expected to figure prominently in a list of British defence supplies to be purchased by Jordan through a £270 million (\$372 million) financing facility backed by the U.K. government.

The mandate for arranging the loan has been awarded by the Jordanian government to a consortium led by Morgan Grenfell. Its other members are the Midland Bank and the Arab Bank Investment Company.

The loan package is covered by the Export Credits Guarantee Department and is understood to include a substantial subsidy element meaning that the average rate of interest to be paid by the Jordanian government will be in the eight to nine per cent range, significantly below the 11.2 per cent consensus rate for the country.

The consortium is beginning talks with the Jordanian government on the possibility of leasing the facility with extruding on straight comm terms.

Jordan has a good credit, and a \$250 million syndicate loan raised earlier this year.

Arab Bank was overruled. It is believed that the ground-to-air missile, manufactured by Short Brothers Belfast will not be involved in the deal despite the U.S. administration's refusal to insure the sale to Jordan.

Subsequently, Jordan's American rival, the Sting, permit the sale to Jordan.

Soviet missiles including the Sam 7 "Grail" and the KinP, which appears to be a Soviet anti-aircraft missile, terms — Financial Times.

## Laker loses court bid to block compromise

LONDON (R) — British air travel entrepreneur Sir Freddie Laker Friday lost a high court bid to block an out-of-court settlement of a billion dollar anti-trust suit involving his former airline.

Judge Nicholas Browne-Wilkinson approved the \$48 million deal which 10 leading airlines had offered to the creditors of bankrupt Laker Airways.

Sir Laker, who says the airlines conspired to drive him out of business in 1982, had asked the court to withhold approval from the settlement negotiated in the United States, saying it was "pitifully inadequate".

The cheap air travel pioneer had been offered a personal payment of \$8 million if he dropped all claims over the collapse of his airline.

He wanted the Laker Airways' liquidator Mr. Christopher Morris to press ahead with his suit in the U.S. courts. Success could have meant enormous compensation for Laker.

The judge opened the court to the public after hearing the case in private for four days and said he had approved the settlement subject to one "minor precondition".

Mr. Morris told reporters he

was pleased by the outcome. He declined comment on the nature of the judge's precondition.

Sir Laker can still turn to the Court of Appeal, and next week a hearing to approve the settlement will open in the English Channel island of Jersey, where Laker Airways is registered.

The airlines, which include British Airways (B.A.), Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines, were being sued for \$1.05 billion on charges of plotting to put Laker Airways out of business.

Months of negotiations led to the out-of-court deal in Washington. The airlines said there was no admission of guilt.

Earlier Friday Sir Laker's ex-wife Joan, a shareholder of Laker Airways, withdrew her opposition to the settlement. A lawyer for B.A. said she had agreed to accept \$50,000 offered to her.

The legal battle has been a major obstacle in the British government's plans to privatise B.A. as part of its policy of selling off state-owned businesses.

Britain's Conservative Party government has been unwilling to go ahead as long as the law suit hangs over the airline.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

### FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, AUGUST 18, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early hours bring you the chance to see ways to use today in a more constructive fashion so plan today's activities early. Confusing and strange conditions arise later.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Try to be of greater assistance to those who need your help and show that you are a fine humanitarian.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Plan early to do what you like and then carry through in a positive way and don't go off on any tangents.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get conditions improved at home so that you have more harmony and happiness there in the future.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Study into the finest of principles and then apply them to daily living and have greater prosperity.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You have good ideas in the morning about how you can become more prosperous so carry through with them.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You understand how to gain your personal objectives and can later go after them successfully.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get into philosophical studies that will help you to handle personal affairs better. Take care you do nothing that could irritate your mate.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be with a dynamic friend during the daytime. Avoid one who tells too many lies, and keep out of trouble.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You understand better how to gain more prestige in the outside world. Don't make any changes in your method or operating.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You have a plan worked out for which you need financial help, so see that financier you know who is at leisure today.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Begin the day sensibly by handling any unfinished business, but don't take on any new responsibilities.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You can carry through with promises made to others easily. Show that you have fine ability.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she likes to have everything clean and neat around him or her, so encourage this so that life can be harmonious in whatever field of endeavor is chosen, and it will be an adjunct to big success. Teach not to run off on tangents or some of the fine potential here will be lost.

## THE Daily Crossword by Victor Jambor, Jr.

ACROSS

- 1 Seal group
- 2 Line on a letter
- 3 Knowledge
- 4 Finial ornament
- 5 Certain Arabs
- 6 Breathing sounds
- 7 Cap
- 8 Jukebox of yore
- 9 Exhilarate
- 10 Ineffective
- 11 Moral lapses
- 12 Otis's land
- 13 Musical piece
- 14 Good sense
- 15 The present
- 16 Acidity
- 17 Snitch
- 18 Comedie rah
- 19 Historical soc.
- 20 "— from heaven"
- 21 Pub drink
- 22 First— (ones)
- 23 Hit hand
- 24 Billiards shot
- 25 Affirmative
- 26 Buttrine
- 27 Vintage cars
- 28 Drudges
- 29 Scorch
- 30 Over there
- 31 Lobster's backstroke organ
- 32 Musical symbol
- 33 Wrath
- 34 Act together
- 35 Stopover
- 36 Make a lap
- 37 Append
- 38 Eppe or foil
- 39 Oms

DOWN

- 1 Baseball Rose
- 2 Cecholng
- 3 Near-extinct
- 4 Shop
- 5 New sound
- 6 Discharges
- 7 Strong current
- 8 Printing fluid
- 9 Intersection
- 10 Sp. dialect
- 11 Buttrine
- 12 Slave
- 13 Atlantic coast catch
- 14 Prune a tree
- 15 Competitor
- 16 Small buses
- 17 Title
- 18 Fla. city
- 19 Paid notice
- 20 Atlantic
- 21 Ekimo
- 22 Safe-crackers
- 23 Bag or ball
- 24 Singer— Paul
- 25 Backstop
- 26 Ornamental stamp
- 27 Snow off, so clothes
- 28 Protection
- 29 Poem
- 30 Provides food
- 31 Blush-green
- 32 Gen. group
- 33 Incursion
- 34 In— (com- platly)
- 35 Presently
- 36 Dine's forte
- 37 Landlord's abbr.
- 38 Presently

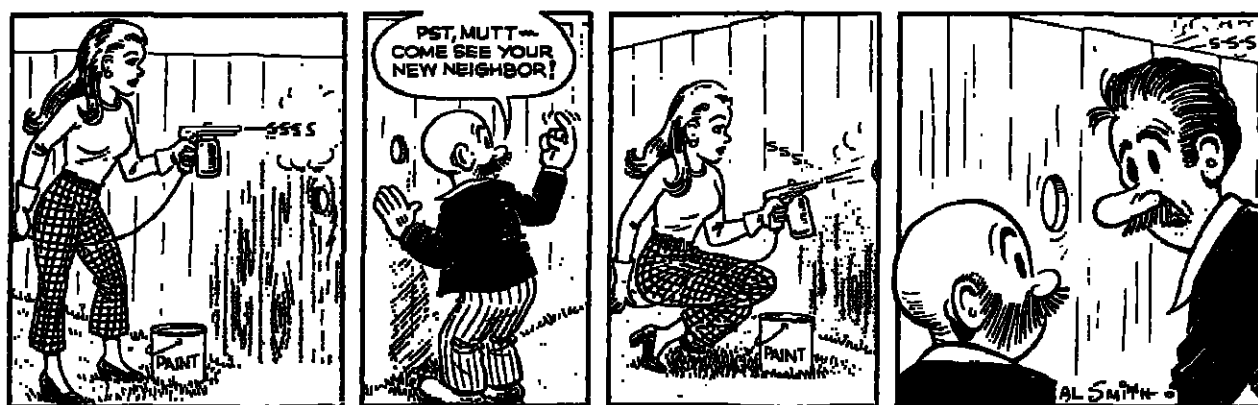
Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

PITCA BURR ABROU  
ANES LINE SOLVE  
REDMANDE LADIES  
SIESE SAILOR EDONS  
REDDIRD LAIRD  
LAV REDROSES  
MORON BANTS HAR  
ALED CENCU LOSE  
TED NITISE DATED  
HOLLITARY RON  
EASIE REHENDERS  
RATTEL REDHEADED  
STIERE TRIO COOA  
TIERSE SDOOT HWYS

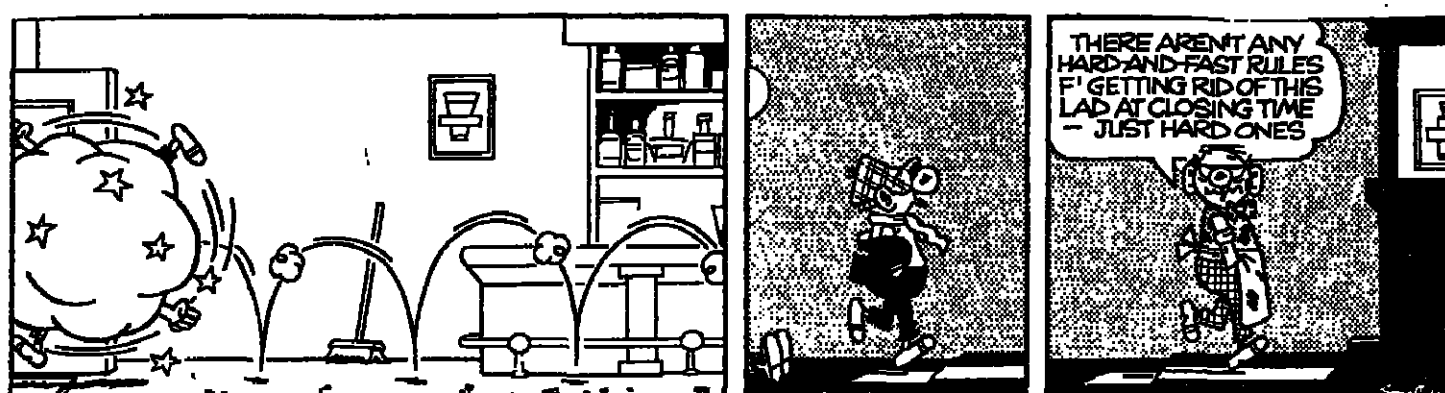
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF By Harris



## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

May I call you Rodney?

SWEYN

WYOH

DEFILD

TAISER

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: COUPE FORGO INTENT LOCKET

Answer: Always the center of attention— THE LETTER N



# South African police shoot dead 2 during fresh protests

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Scattered protests against apartheid flared around the country and police shot and killed two black men in separate incidents, police reported at midday Saturday.

The Cape Town-area homes of two "coloured," or mixed-race, members of the country's segregated parliament were hit by gasoline bombs, but no one was wounded and damage was slight, neighbours and local reporters said.

A police spokesman said that protests broke out late Friday and early Saturday east and west of Johannesburg, in Cape province at the south of the country, and in Natal, the province on South Africa's Indian Ocean coast. The unrest was confined to black neighbourhoods, the spokesman said.

The fresh trouble came two days after President P.W. Botha agreed what he called his "manoeuvres" in which he said Thursday

that he was willing to talk to unidentified black leaders but offered no specific concessions to the voteless black majority.

Apartheid's foes reacted by saying Mr. Botha's unwillingness to move away from white-minority rule would trigger more violence. More than 600 people — all but three of them black — have died in the past year of black protests.

In Soweto, Johannesburg's sprawling black township of as many as 2 million residents, there were no reports of major disturbances after the first night of a curfew forcing residents off streets from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The spokesman for the National Police Force, who cannot be identified under department regulations, said one of the latest fatalities

was in a black township located inland by 85 kilometres from Cape Town near the white farming community of Worcester.

The dead man, who was not identified, attacked a police vehicle late Friday and died when police opened fire, the police spokesman said.

The spokesman said the second death was in a black area outside Bethal, an agriculture and transport town 130 kilometres east of Johannesburg, where policemen fired shotguns into a stone-throwing mob. It was not clear if the shooting took place Friday night or before dawn Saturday, and the victim's identity was not known.

Elsewhere, police fired rubber bullets and tear smoke, which is similar to tear gas, on stone-throwing mobs outside Pietermaritzburg, the provincial capital of Natal, the spokesman said. He said there were no casualties. The spokesman said two homes

of "private citizens" were attacked with gasoline bombs in the "coloured," or mixed-race, communities of Mannenberg and Ath One near Cape Town late Friday.

Residents of Ath One said the home that was targeted there belonged to an Egyptian-born South African, Mrs. Soheir Hoosen, who was recently awarded a seat in the coloured house of South Africa's three-chambered parliament.

Coloureds and Asians who have joined the segregated parliament have come under attacks as "sell-outs" because the body denies representation to South Africa's 24 million blacks.

"I am not going to give up. They who have bombed me are cowards," Mrs. Hoosen told reporters outside her home.

In Mannenberg, residents said the home attacked there belonged to coloured parliamentarian Arthur Stanley.



**BOMB VICTIM:** Militiamen carry a badly wounded woman from the Melki Supermarket in the east Beirut suburb of Antelias Saturday after a car bomb exploded outside the six-storey building. (Story on page 1)

## Japan to check Jumbo bulkheads

TOKYO (R) — Japanese airlines were Saturday ordered to check a rear bulkhead on their most heavily used Boeing 747 Jumbos following Monday's crash that killed 520 people.

The Transport Ministry, which had already ordered checks on 747 tail sections, narrowed the search for clues to the bulkhead between the main cabin and the unpressurised tail.

It said a breach there could have caused the world's worst single-plane disaster when a Japan Air Lines (JAL) 747 lurched out of control across the skies for 32 minutes before plunging into a wooded mountainside.

A surviving air hostess said she heard a loud bang at the rear of the plane and then, with passengers screaming in terror and children calling for their parents, the huge plane began its tragic descent. Parts of the tail were recovered from the sea far from the crash site.

Saturday's safety check order covers 747s that have made more than 15,000 flights. A ministry spokesman said 16 planes were affected, 14 owned by JAL and two by Japan Asia Airways.

Kyodo News Service said Saturday

that Hiroshi Fujiwara, deputy head of the investigating team, told reporters the bulkhead on the crashed plane had five or six lines of cracks running from the centre to its edge.

Cracks in the umbrella-shaped bulkhead might have let air from the cabin rush into the tail section, Mr. Fujiwara was quoted as saying.

The planes covered in the latest order have heavy use on Japan's short domestic flights, like the one which left Tokyo on Monday for what should have been a routine one-hour trip to Osaka, or on services to nearby Taiwan.

The rear bulkhead of the crashed plane had been damaged seven years ago during a rough landing at Osaka, according to JAL officials. They said the Jumbo had been repaired then by Boeing engineers.

Saturday's order also said airlines should check the rear sections of 747 cabins. The ministry said it had notified the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration of its directive.

Off-duty JAL stewardess Yumi Ochiai, 26, said in a tape-recorded played on Japanese Television Friday that she heard a

loud bang 13 minutes after the plane left Tokyo's Haneda Airport. The cabin filled with a white mist, a sign of sudden depressurisation.

"The plane was full of screams as if it was in a panic," said Ms. Ochiai, recalling the aircraft's final minutes as the pilot lost control and the 747 roared north to crash into remote Mount Oosaka, 110 kilometres north west of Tokyo.

Passengers donned life vests, but many could not find them and had to be helped by cabin attendants and other passengers, she said.

Ms. Ochiai and the three other survivors, who had all been sitting at the rear of the plane, were found 15 hours after the crash by rescuers lowered from helicopters.

Police said Saturday that 442 bodies had been recovered and taken by helicopter to a makeshift morgue in nearby Fujioka.

Only 233 had been identified. Police said high summer temperatures meant that bodies still at the crash site were decomposing and some might never be identified.

The wreckage was strewn across five kilometres of steeply wooded mountains.

## Pope visits Kenyan wildlife reserve

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — Pope John Paul II flew to one of Kenya's prize game reserves Saturday to show his support for wildlife preservation and bestow a papal blessing on a baby rhinoceros.

The visit to the 1,872-square-kilometre Masai Mara Reserve came on the Pope's first full day in Kenya and the 10th of a 12-day tour of seven African countries.

Masai Mara's rolling grasslands, in south western Kenya along the border with Tanzania, has one of the biggest concentrations of wildlife in East Africa — elephants, zebra, cape buffalo and giraffes. Prides of lions sometimes 20 strong can be seen stalking their prey.

At the reserve, Pope John Paul

was expected to bless Samia, a 114-kilogramme, 6-month-old rhino which was airlifted from a ranch in northern Kenya for the occasion.

A Vatican statement issued before the Pope's trip said Pope John Paul wanted to visit Masai Mara to "demonstrate his concern for ecology and support Kenya's effort to preserve for all humanity the treasures of a natural life which is unique in the world."

In a brief speech after arriving at Nairobi's airport Friday evening, the Pope noted that Kenya is the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to host a eucharistic congress. He called this "a sign of maturity and vigour in the life of the young and thriving church in Africa."

He said Africa's Roman Cat-

holic Church is entering a new era "in which she will be called increasingly to reach out generously beyond her national and continental frontiers and to place her resources and gifts at the service of the universal church."

"What you received as a gift you now wish to give as a gift," he said. The Pope was welcomed at the airport by President Daniel Arap Moi, whose government has dismayed Kenya's Roman Catholic leaders by promoting artificial birth control to curb the world's highest population growth rate.

The current rate of more than 4 per cent would triple Kenya's population to about 37 million in 25 years. Mr. Arap Moi contends that the country's food production and public services cannot keep pace.

## Phnom Penh willing to meet Sihanouk

BKOK, Thailand (Age) — Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen announced he was willing to talk with non-Communist Kampuchean guests but insisted the Communist Rouge must be destroyed, official Phnom Penh News Agency said Saturday.

Mr. Hun Sen spoke at a conference following the announcement Friday that Vietnam was expected to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea by 1990.

"If Sihanouk and Son Sann wish to see me tomorrow, I'll leave Phnom Penh for a convenient place to meet them," Mr. Hun Sen was quoted as saying. Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Mr. Son Sann lead the non-Communist groups allied with the Khmer Rouge in a coalition which seek to oust the Vietnamese from Kampuchea.

Hanoi's troops invaded the country in late 1978 and set up a pro-Vietnamese regime in Kampuchea, which together with Vietnam and Laos forms the Indochinese Bloc.

But Mr. Hun Sen said national reconciliation must be based on the elimination of the Khmer Rouge, who ravaged the country during their years in power. The foreign minister said Prince Sihanouk and Mr. Son Sann must disassociate themselves from the Khmer Rouge before a dialogue can take place.

Meanwhile Hanoi's ambassador to Peking said Saturday Vietnam plans to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea by 1990 because it expects guerrilla forces will be broken by then.

"I wish to confirm and assure you that we will withdraw all our troops by 1990," Nguyen Trong Vinh told a rare news conference in Peking's Vietnamese embassy.

He said Vietnam had brought forward the date for its troops withdrawal by five years. "We are able to do so because despite propaganda by the Khmer Rouge... we are sure that they and other reactionary factions will continue to weaken," Mr. Vinh said.

Mr. Vinh also said Vietnamese

and Phnom Penh troops had scored major military successes during the last dry-season campaign. The new date of 1990 had been announced Friday in a communique issued by the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos after a two-day conference in Phnom Penh.

China's Foreign Ministry had no immediate comment on the change of date for the withdrawal, but the official New China News Agency gave the proposal scant attention.

"It (the communique) repeats Hanoi's usual scheme for phased withdrawal of the Vietnamese occupation troops from Kampuchea, claiming that this withdrawal would be completed by 1990," the agency said Saturday.

Foreign diplomats estimate Vietnam has between 160,000 and 180,000 troops in Kampuchea. They are fighting a three-party United Nations-recognised coalition which is led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and has 50,000 to 60,000 guerrillas.

## Over 70 injured in Kashmir clashes

NEW DELHI (R) — More than 70 people were injured when pro-Pakistani demonstrators clashed with police for the third consecutive day in Srinagar, capital of India's northern Jammu and Kashmir state, state officials said Saturday.

The officials said the protests were followed by a blast which rocked a Hindu temple in Srinagar Friday. They said no one was injured in the explosion, but did not give further details.

Protesters chanted pro-Pakistani slogans and battled police in the capital of the Muslim majority state after demonstrating against what they called police excesses against them on Wednesday and Thursday, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said.

More than 100 people were injured on Wednesday in clashes which erupted during Pakistani Independence Day celebrations and on the following day when demonstrators tried to disrupt ceremonies marking India's Independence Day, PTI added.

India and Pakistan have fought three wars, two of them over Kashmir, since independence from Britain in 1947.

PTI said Pakistani and Indian troops had exchanged intermittent fire since last Thursday on one section of the state's border.

Trouble erupted when Pakistani troops fired at Indian soldiers who objected to their crossing into the no-man's land separating the two sides, the news agency said.

## 4 Nkomo supporters held in Bulawayo

HARARE (R) — Six senior members of the opposition PF-ZAPU Party of Joshua Nkomo, all city councillors in Zimbabwe's second city of Bulawayo, were detained Friday but at least two were later released, Mr. Nkomo said Saturday.

He told Reuters by telephone from the south western city, capital of his Matabeland province

powerbase, that the arrests were made by plain-clothes police.

The Bulawayo mayor and town clerk were freed after questioning. Mr. Nkomo said he was not certain what had happened to the other four, who included a former mayor of the city.

Police said they had no information about the detentions. The entire Bulawayo City Council

consists of members of PF-ZAPU, which has been the subject of a sweeping government crackdown in recent weeks.

Mr. Nkomo's homes in Bulawayo and Harare have been raided several times, his passport seized and more than 30 PF-ZAPU officials, including three members of parliament, detained without charge.

## Peruvian rebels announce truce with government

LIMA, Peru (AP) — The Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), one of three Peruvian leftist rebel groups, promised to suspend its attacks Friday to give Peru's new president, Alan Garcia, the opportunity to meet his pledge to govern for the poor.

"Dr. Alan Garcia reached the government... as a result of a majority vote. Respectful of that vote, the MRTA will not carry out military actions against APRA (Garcia's party) and the new government while it does not attack the people," said a communique left by the group at the offices of different news organisations.

The Tupac Amaru rebels also seized six radio stations in Lima Friday night to announce the truce. They locked employees in bathrooms and left taped messages playing, then escaped before police arrived.

Dr. Garcia has promised to share the country's limited wealth with its many poor. Since taking office on July 28, he has increased the minimum wage, raised salaries

for most government workers while cutting salaries for high paid public officials, lowered interest rates to help businesses and imposed price controls to halt inflation, which has reached 180 per cent a year.

The Tupac Amaru group has been active, mainly in Lima, since mid 1984.

A third guerrilla group, the revolutionary commandos of the people, announced its existence last month but has not been heard from since.

Police blamed the Shining Path for a machine-gun attack Friday morning at a bus stop that left two members of the navy and a civilian dead and eight seamen wounded.

The Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement has taken responsibility for machine-gun attacks on the U.S. embassy and consulate. But it has concentrated mostly on propaganda activities such as hijacking delivery trucks and distributing the food free in the shantytowns that encircle Lima.

## American executive kidnapped in Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP) — An American executive with Houston Oil Co. was kidnapped Friday night in the capital of Bogotá by leftist guerrillas, a source with the company told the Associated Press.

Michael Stewart, of Houston, was in his car, driven by a bodyguard, when another car forced Stewart's car to the side of the street just a few blocks from his house, the source said.

The Colombian Radio chain, Caracol, quoting federal police sources, said the kidnappers forced Stewart and the bodyguard, Jose Neira, into the abductors' car.

A few blocks away from the kidnapping site the abductors stopped and pushed Neira from the car after telling him that they were members of the April 19 Movement. Caracol quoted the police sources as saying:

Mr. Stewart, is assistant operations manager for Houston Oil, the company source told the Associated Press, asking to remain anonymous for security reasons.

A Col. Castano, contacted by telephone at Colombia's Administrative Security Police Headquarters in Bogotá, the top federal investigative police force in Colombia, refused to comment about the kidnapping.

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## Fortune-telling becomes new Soviet social disease

MOSCOW (R) — Fortune-telling has become a major social disease in the Soviet Union and is ruining many lives, the trade union paper Trud said Saturday. It said people acted blindly according to the predictions of soothsayers reading coffee grains and in one case a woman divorced her husband without pretext because the fortune-teller told her to do so. "Fortune-telling, like alcoholism, ruins the best in men. As dangerous social habits, they stand side by side," Trud said.

## Bees in Turkey kill tourist

ANKARA (R) — An Austrian holidaymaker who tried to help a Turkish truck driver after an accident was stung to death by the crashed vehicle's cargo of bees, the Anatolian News Agency reported. It said Kurt Fries and his family were travelling in Austria's Steiermark province, near the south western town of Fethiye when they came upon the accident, killing Fries. His mother, wife, and two children were unhurt, the agency said. The truck driver was injured.

## Tortoises fitted with anti-theft alarm

LONDON (R) — A security expert has invented a burglar alarm to combat a new crime which is sweeping Britain — tortoise rustling. A wave of thefts have been reported with the reptiles changing hands for as little as £150 (\$208) each since the introduction of tighter import controls. So Zbig Motakaluk, the 33-year-old owner of an alarm firm in Chalford, central England, came up with the idea of a miniature alarm which could be glued to the tortoise's shell. If the slow-moving creature is picked up, the alarm lets off a high-pitched screech. The device, which Motakaluk expects to sell for about £30 (\$41), uses a tiny battery developed during the space shuttle programme. He told reports Friday that the special glue used to stick the alarm to the tortoise's back had been approved by Britain's Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA).

## Arab-American stars in New York play

NEW YORK (Agencies) — Neil Simon's revised version of his play The Odd Couple, starring Lewis Staden and Tony Shalhoub as two Spanish gentlemen opened last month in New York City, according to a New York Times article by Leslie Bennett. Shalhoub, whose father and maternal grandparents were born in Lebanon, said of the two stars who play brothers, "It's ironic that a New York Jew and a Lebanese kid from Green Bay, Wisconsin, got these two roles." At 31, Shalhoub is debuting on Broadway. He sees the experience as an exciting transition from the invaluable training he received in regional theatre. Shalhoub attended the Yale School of Drama and then spent four years at the Robert Brustein American Repertory Theatre. Playing the part of Jesus Costazuela, Shalhoub tries to interpret the character's innocence. After first he thought of playing the smooth Latin lover, he said, "but I wanted to keep it away from the stereotype of being adept at this stuff and move it a little more into an area of naivete." He wanted to suggest that, maybe, the brothers were having their first dinner date with two American women.

## Actress gets \$1m from Dallas producers

LOS ANGELES (R) — Actress Donna Reed, replaced by Barbara Bel Geddes as the long-suffering Miss Ellie in the hit television show Dallas, will be paid more than a million dollars by the show's producers, her lawyer said. "Donna is ecstatic that this has worked out so well," the lawyer, Michael Donaldson, said. Reed, 64, sued Lorimar Productions, which produces Dallas, for \$7.5 million when she was replaced last April. "In an out-of-court settlement, she will receive two years' salary, amounting to more than a million dollars, and will have complete freedom to act in other shows during that time," Donaldson said.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF © 1993 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

### WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1 — Both vulnerable, as South with 80 on score on you hold:  
Q.2 — The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ 1 ♠  
Dble Pass ?  
What action do you take?  
Q.3 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
Q.4 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
Q.5 — As South, vulnerable with 40 on score, you hold:  
Q.6 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
Q.7 — Your right hand opponent opens the bidding with one diamond. What do you bid now?

Q.1 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
Q.2 — The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ 1 ♠  
Dble Pass ?  
What action do you take?  
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